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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

War On China Costs Japan Her Trade

Nation Pledged To Wreck India Act

OFFICES ONLY A MATTER OF TACTICS

Jawaharlal's Appeal For Intensifying Mass Contact

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, November 5.

Three remarkable speeches were delivered to-night in the Mohamad Ali Park, Lady Wazir Hussain presiding.

The occasion was a public reception accorded to Babu Purushottamdas Tandon, Speaker and Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Minister. All speakers emphasized the goal of independence and struck a note of warning lest this goal be forgotten in the bye-paths of gubernatorial co-operation on which Congress ministers had embarked.

India On Its Trial

THE DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS WHO DELIVERED THESE THREE SPEECHES WERE PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, BABU PURUSHOTTAMDAS TANDON AND MRS. VIJAYLAXMI PANDIT. MRS. PANDIT SAID, INDIA WAS ON ITS TRIAL AND THE WORLD WATCHED THEM TO SEE WHETHER CONGRESS MINISTERS COULD FULFIL THEIR ELECTION PLEDGES AND VOTERS HAD POWER TO MAKE THEM CARRY OUT THOSE PLEDGES.

Tandon's Doubts

Babu Purushottamdas Tandon speaking from the depth of his heart declared, he could not be false to his conscience (Atma). He could not say that what Congress Ministers were doing to-day was "combating or wrecking" the Government of India Act "No, we are working the Act" declared Sjt. Tandon. "Can the Congress President put his hand on his heart and say he was the leader of men who were combating and wrecking the act. No he is the leader of persons who are co-operating with the act".

Matter Of Tactics

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU REPLIED IN QUIET AND UNPERTURBED MANNER THAT ALL THEIR ENDEAVOURS WERE BEING DIRECTED ULTIMATELY TO WRECKING THIS UNWANTED CONSTITUTION. IT WAS A MATTER OF TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION. A GOOD COMMANDER WOULD NOT FORCE A MAJOR AND DECISIVE WAR UNTIL HIS FORCES WERE PROPERLY ORGANIZED AND MADE SUFFICIENTLY STRONG TO ENSURE VICTORY OVER THE OPPONENTS. HE, HOWEVER, ADMITTED, THERE WAS THE DANGER OF THE REAL GOAL BEING LOST SIGHT OF IN THE DETAILS OF ADMINISTRATION AND HE WARNED PEOPLE AGAINST THIS DANGER.

HOPES AND FEARS

Both Sjt. Tandon and Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit were welcomed by the public and the Congress Committees.

Pandit Keshavdev Malaviya and Mr. Sajjad Zahir extending a hearty welcome to the distinguished citizens expressed the hopes and fears of people regarding the new experiment on which the Congress had embarked.

MRS. PANDIT'S REPLY

Mrs. Pandit replying to the welcome address said, it had become the duty of every Congressman to shoulder the responsibility of achieving the objects with which the Congress accepted office.

India was, as it were, appearing for an "examination" and world was watching her. If we failed, in our objects, there would be inevitable setback to our freedom movement. We must do our work honestly and fearlessly.

Mrs. Pandit informed the audience that she had foreseen all difficulties which Congress Ministers were now facing in the day-to-day administration. That was why she had opposed office acceptance.

Replying to the critics, who said Congress Ministries were not moving fast enough, Mrs. Pandit said, were these critics so short-sighted and childish as to think that Congress had got Alladdin's lamp and would work wonders overnight? She had anticipated all these difficulties but as a member of the Congress she was trying to do her best to achieve the Congress goal.

INDIA'S MISSION

Referring to the international situation Mrs. Pandit asked people not to adopt the policy of the frog in the well. India must deliver her mission of peace to the world. Our struggle is the struggle of depressed and fallen all over the world.

WORSE THAN OLD ACT

Babu Purushottamdas Tandon, replying to the reception said: The Ministry had very limited power but the Congress Government had at least taught them self-respect and fearlessness. The British Parliament had been compelled to part with some power owing to the growing strength of people. The new Act, however, in some respects was worse than the old Act. "The life of our Provincial Governments" Sjt. Tandon said, "hangs by a thread. That string could be snapped at any moment at the will of British Parliament. It did not take long to pick up a quarrel and the Governor could at anytime resort to Section 93. International complications and the growing revolutionary mentality in India had hitherto kept back British Parliament from cutting off that thread. They, perhaps, thought, by putting Congress in office, they would keep that revolutionary mentality in check.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Sjt. Tandon proceeding said: "The problem of unemployment could not be solved until Indians had power to increase their trade and commerce. The exchange ratio, taxation on British goods and other such like measures were still within the jurisdiction of Federal legislatures. Federation, however, was so designed as to weaken the power of people's representatives.

Sjt. Tandon said he could not be false to his conscience and say they were combating or wrecking the new Act. Could the Congress President lay his hand on his heart and say that they were combating or wrecking the Act? In politics, ordinary words sometimes change their meanings. He could not say they were combating or wrecking the Act but if combating or wrecking meant spoiling the game of Government to the extent to which they had spoilt it by accepting office, they

(Continued on page 22, column 4)

Indian Mayor For Finsbury?

Labour Party Clears Line For Dr. Katial

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, November 5.

The Finsbury Labour Party which returned with comfortable majority for the second year in the recent local Borough Elections, last night adopted Dr. C. L. Katial for the second time as Borough's Deputy Mayor and the first Indian Alderman.

It is understood, recently the party amended its standing orders and according to the new standing orders Dr. Katial will automatically be elected Mayor of Finsbury after finishing his office of Deputy Mayor next year.

CONGRESS FLAG SNATCHED AWAY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

The arrival this morning of Sir Wazir Hassan, who is to inaugurate the Delhi Provincial Students' Conference to-day, was attended by a series of incidents.

It appears that a party of Muslim League volunteers attempted to hold a Black Flag demonstration as Sir Wazir emerged from the Delhi station but they were disappointed to find that he had passed out by another gate.

Later, they had a clash with the students, who had gathered to welcome Sir Wazir. Some six students are reported to have been injured. It is also stated that a Congress flag was snatched from somewhere and burnt.

Some Muslim League volunteers came upon a Congress volunteer on a bicycle and removed his Khadi cap and seized the Congress flag from the handlebar of his cycle.

Smt. Kamaladevi, President-elect of the Conference arrived here to-day. The Conference opens at 4-30 this evening.—A. P.

Big Drop In Cotton Imports

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

Heavy drop in the import of silver and Japanese piecegoods has been disclosed in the customs figures for six months ending September 31. As a whole however, the returns shown over three crores increase compared with corresponding period last year. The only disturbing development occurred in the export of cotton to Japan which, after remaining steady till August registered a sudden fall in September. That month, Japan took 2,918 tons against 16,092 the same month last year. The U. K. imported 2,195 tons against 4,960 in September 1936. Japan's preoccupation in China and the consequent difficulty in utilising her shipping for trade with India are given as the principal reason for decline both in her absorption of Indian cotton and in her export of cotton fabrics to India. The recent fall in American cotton may also have served to make Indian cotton less attractive to her buyers but sufficient data is not available to judge the effect of this factor.

The total customs revenue including exports, imports and excise during the six months' period amounted to 27 point 08 crores compared with 23 point 88 for the corresponding period last year.

All items of import maintained their level except silver which fell from 82 point seven lakhs last year to 29 point six lakhs.

Cotton fabrics of British origin decreased from 80 point eight lakhs to 67 point three lakhs while these non-British manufacture the bulk of which is Japanese declines from 137 point eight lakhs to 75 point seven lakhs.

Sugar excise produced one point 71 crores compared with one point 05 last year and with the budget estimate for the whole year of three point 47 crores.

Under exports, decline in cotton referred above is the most noticeable feature. Wheat figures generally are up to expectations.

SECTION 144 IN SRINAGAR

One Labour Leader Externed For Year: Another Gagged For Six Months

SRINAGAR (Cashmir), Nov. 5.

The District Magistrate has promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. to-day in the Government silk factory area. Notices under Section 108-A have been served upon two leaders externing one for one year and ordering another to desist from making speeches for six months in view of demonstrations being made by the silk factory operatives who remain dissatisfied in spite of the Government assurance regarding restoration of the cut in their wages if the factory showed profits.—A. P.

MADRAS SPEAKER IN WITNESS-BOX

Sambamurthi's Evidence In Case Against Batliwala

NELLORE, Nov. 5.

Mr. Sambamurthi, speaker of the Madras Assembly, was examined as a defence witness in the case against Mr. Batliwala, the Bombay Socialist leader.

He deposed he had been a Congressman from 1913 and was prosecuted by the then Government for political offences, but never for sedition. He had undergone various terms of imprisonment on many occasions.

Referring to the Independence Pledge in the accused's statement he said it was part of a long pledge.

Cross-examined, witness said the ban on the Independence Pledge was not removed.

The case is proceeding.—A. P.

SEE PAGE 7.)

TENNYSON'S TEAM VISIT KHYBAR PASS

To Meet Frontier XI In Two-Day Match To-day

(From Our Correspondent).

PESHAWAR, Nov. 5.

Lord Tennyson's team arrived in Peshawar this morning from Karachi to play a two-day match against N. W. F. Province. The A. D. C. from the Government House (where Lord and Lady Tennyson will be staying) and the respective hosts of other members of the team met them at the station. Later the team paid a visit to the Khyber Pass going there in cars and returning in the evening in time to have practice knock at the nets. While at Landi Kotal the team lunched with the officers of the Dorsetshire Regiment.

Among those who met the team at Lahore last night was Nissar, the All-India fast bowler. All members of the team who knew him in England were glad to see him again, but were sorry to learn that owing to the death of his father, Nissar would not be able to play against them for some time.

Lord Tennyson, Worthington, Edrich and Pope will probably stay out of the team for to-morrow's match.

ANTI-COMINTERN PACT

Ribbentrop To Discuss Question Of Italy's Adhesion

ROME, Nov. 5.

Von Ribbentrop's arrival is announced in an official communique describing him as a special envoy of the Fuehrer in connection with Italy's adhesion to an anti-Comintern Pact.—Reuter.

Bengal To Combat Communalism

Plans To Hold Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference At Murshidabad

CALCUTTA, November 5.

A meeting of the Hindu and Muslim leaders presided over by the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad was held at the Nawab's residence to-night.

It was decided to hold a Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference at Murshidabad during the first week of February next year. It was also decided that the Nawab Bahadur should be President of the Conference. Dr. R. Ahmed was elected Provisional Secretary.

The meeting further decided that an intensive propaganda should be started at once all over Bengal in order to counteract the evil influences of communalism.—A. P.

THREE IDEALS OF STUDENTS

Sir Wazir Hassan's Call To Create New Social Order To Serve Millions

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 5.

Inaugurating the Provincial Educational Conference under the auspices of the Delhi Students Federation, Sir Syed Wazir Hassan addressed himself to defining the ideal of true functions of education. The most important function of education should, Sir Wazir Hassan said, be to enable those receiving it to acquire a proper sense of values of things. However he regretted that not only was this important factor was being consistently ignored in the present system of education in India, but actively suppressed. He advised the students that they should have some ideal for the attainment of which all their efforts should be directed.

Another function of education was to endow its recipients with discipline. But he emphasised, discipline did not consist in suppression or repression of the legitimate actions and free thinking of students. In this connection Sir Wazir Hassan strongly criticised the attitude of the authorities of the Aligarh University as regards certain events there which led him to champion the cause of a section of the students of the University.

Proceeding Sir Wazir Hassan said that every student should have three ideals, namely, moral, social and political. Analysing the social ideal historically Sir Wazir Hassan said that the last European war annihilated feudalism every where except India and substituted feudalism for profit. In this country, however, capitalism had not hitherto ousted feudalism, but entered into a vicious alliance with the latter to work against the masses of the country. The result was huge unemployment both among the educated and uneducated and the consequent ever increasing poverty.

Now, the duty of the students was to construct a system which would cut at the root of the existing institutions and evolve a new order of things which would fulfil the direct needs of millions.

Referring to political ideals Sir Wazir Hassan said that it would undoubtedly be freedom of the country. This was the ideal which was worth striving for, living for and even dying for. He denied the right of any body to stop young men from anticipating in the struggle for freedom.

Alluding to the communal problem in India Sir Wazir Hassan confessed the failure of the older generation to solve this question and charged the younger generation to tackle it successfully. He reminded them that communalism was the creation of British Imperialism to strengthen the chains of bondage holding Indians under British rule.—A. P.

Brussels' Move To Placate Japan

Eight-Power Committee Is No League Creature: Spaak Memorandum

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5.

A memorandum to Japan drafted by M. Spaak suggests that the Japanese objections to discussing with the big Committee would be met by the nomination of a small Committee and points out that the present Eight-Power Committee is not emanating from the League.

The Conference adjourned at 1-20 p.m. until to-morrow.

An official spokesman said the result was very encouraging and it should be possible to conclude the redraft of the proposed memorandum in time for submission to the full Conference on November 8. Mr. Eden left for London. He returns early next week.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S LATEST HEALTH REPORT

No Marked Change For Better

CALCUTTA, November 5.

Enquiries made about Gandhiji's health this evening show that Gandhiji had adequate sleep and rest during the past 24 hours, but there is no marked change for the better in his general condition or blood pressure.

The present routine of life as advised by his doctor continues without any modification.—A.P.

(See Page 24.)

CULTIVATION OF JUTE

Propaganda For Voluntary Restriction: Appeal To Bihar And Assam

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The Government of Bengal, after careful consideration of the results of the past season, have decided to continue the propaganda for the voluntary restriction of jute cultivation in respect of the crop to be sown in 1938.

The object of the restriction is to maintain the 'status quo' and instructions will be issued to the officers concerned to use their best efforts to ensure that the acreage to be sown with Jute during 1938 shall not exceed that similarly sown in 1937.

Government have also decided to invite the co-operation of the Governments of Assam and Bihar in this matter with a view to ensure a similar degree of restriction in the acreage under jute in those provinces.—A. P.

Call For Effective Sanctions Against Japan

Chinese Professors On Destruction Of Universities, Colleges And Schools

NANKING, November 5.

The allegation that Japanese aircraft destroyed 23 Chinese Universities, Colleges and many schools is made in a statement by 102 Chinese University Presidents and Professors. They declare that the policy apparently is to cripple Chinese education and urge effective sanctions against Japan.—Reuter.

RED ARMY ATTACKS JAPANESE REAR

TOKIO, November 5.

Japanese vanguard is claimed now to be five miles from Taiyuanfu. Japanese War Minister told the Cabinet that Communists in Shansi were attempting to disturb the Japanese rear.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TERMS UNACCEPTABLE

Tokio Favours Hitler As Mediator

TOKIO, Nov. 5.

Despite strenuous official denials, it is strongly rumoured that Japan would willingly end the Shanghai adventure. Their Navy is perturbed at the deterioration of the warships employed in the blockade. It is believed that Herr Hitler is more likely to be acceptable as a mediator than President Roosevelt. Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek is understood to have been informed of Japan's tentative peace terms, but they are unacceptable. Reuter.

25,000 Muslims Join Congress In Bihar

Of the 4,48,384 members who have joined the Congress in the Province of Bihar, 25,000 are Muslims.

JAPANESE STRENGTH IN SOOCHOW CREEK

SHANGHAI, Nov. 5.

A Chinese spokesman admitted that there were 4,000 Japanese on the south side of the Soochow Creek, but independent observers place the number much higher.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a Gentleman of high status to marry an accomplished and exceedingly good looking girl of 20 from a respectable Nair family. Give full details which will be kept strictly confidential to Box 9312, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately M.B.B.S. Moslem Doctor, Aden. Two hundred all found. Apply Daboo, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road. (9327)

Wanted a Typist one having worked in an Engineering Firm preferred, state salary expected. Apply Box 9330, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Clerks, Lawyers, Doctors, Graduates, Engineers, Overseers, Surveyors, Teachers and Fitters to consult Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. (9332)

Wanted immediately in the Rs. 20 to 30 grade a trained Teacher to teach Gujarati. Must be a Matriculate. Only trained teachers need apply to the President, A. V. Rly. High School, Abu Road. (7184)

Wanted—Paid Organiser on Rs. 60 p.m. with increment and office expense to organise a unique scheme. Apply to Post Box 10009, Calcutta. (9287)

Wanted by Engineering House Salesman of good personality, having been trained in Mechanical Engineering and with knowledge of cotton spinning machinery. Reply with full particulars of education and commercial experience, stating terms required Box No. 9329, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited from young and energetic candidates to be trained for the post of Assistants in the Office and Sales Departments in the grade of Rs. 200—25—300. Only those possessing Honours Degree of a good foreign University in Arts, Science or Commerce may apply with copies of testimonials to The Manager, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (9311)

Wanted an experienced Cashier in Attorneys Office. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 9319, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

Hornby Building, 174, Hornby Road above Abdoola Company, rooms for office, residence, club with lift. Rent 25|- 60|-. Apply Cassinath's Office, 19, Bastion Road, 'Phone 20357. (9317)

To Let, In Rampart Row, large Building, Ground Floor and four floors. Whole or in part suitable for Insurance, Bank, etc., apply J. K. Dubash, Dady House, Churchgate Street. (9220)

68. FLATS TO LET

Dadar Vincent Road No. 164A, Flats of two, three, five rooms, with all conveniences. Apply within or 'Phone 42574. (9328)

To Let—Most up-to-date large flats, suitable for big offices, also very tiptop shops at Cambata Building, Queen's Road, Back Bay Reclamation. Most unique situation. Apply Manager on premises. (9314)

174. BOOKS

Cheapest, Choicest X'Mas Cards, Children's-Annuals, Fashion-books, Newspapers, Wireless-Magazines, Autograph, Stamp-Albums, Dictionaries, Almanacs, Ephemeris, Photo-frames, Stationery, Cookery, Palmistry, Astrology, Dreambooks. King Co., Hornby Road. (9331)

"Wit, Humour and Fancy of Persia" by the late Mr. M. N. Kuka. Reprint Rs. 3 (original price Rs. 5). Ideal for holiday reading. Obtainable from Taraporevala, New Book Co., Karani, Indian Book Depot, Tripathi, Ramchandra Govind, Homee Sorab & Co., and Fort Printing Press (Goa Street, Fort). (9326)

219. PATENT MEDICINES

Hernia—Wonderful cure by outward application. Thousands cured radically. Apply for particulars: H. C. Roy, 118, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. (8882)

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly. Gelotube, best venereal preventive. Ask for Catalogue. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (9134)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Two Ransome's Concrete Mixers, capacity 21 cubic feet each, Drum 5'-6" dia x 4'-6" wide, speed 14-1|2 R.P.M. with or without Spencer-Hopwood vertical boilers. Also one 3 B.H.P. Kerosene oil Rustom Hornsby Engine, also wire Rope 1-3|4, 1-1|2 and 1-1|4 dia in plough steel. Apply Post Box 836, Bombay. (7179)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents to secure orders for our 1938 calendars. Terms very liberal. Apply by post. New India Calendar Publishing Company, 11, Clive Row, Calcutta. (9020)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Wanted Building Plot about 600 yards at Santa-Cruz. Nearer station preferred. Send lowest offer with plan of area and surroundings to Box No. 9318, "Bombay Chronicle."

Regarding properties (1) Recently renovated attractive house on Sandhurst Road (East) facing three roads. Rent over Rs. 1700. Good permanent tenants. Price Rs. 1,75,000 or near offer. (2) Choice plots from 500 to 5,000 square yards, near Andheri Railway Station (West-South). (3) Attractive plots and new properties yielding 7 to 8 per cent interest in Bombay and Suburbs particularly at Dadar-Matunga. (4) Why pay rent! Own a home of your choice by easy Monthly instalments. (5) Hindustan Housing Company Limited, 395, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Telephone No. 20490. (7188)

441. FARMS WANTED

Rent Farming Contract Wanted: Experienced contractor prepared to take contract on moderate terms willing to advance moneys against accruing rents on reasonable terms. Regular recoveries and prompt payments guaranteed. Apply Box No. 9261, "Bombay Chronicle."

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

How to tour Europe in the least expensive way Rs. 3 Postage extra, Acharia Store, Crawford Market, Bombay (9313)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GOVERNMENT CARS—

FOR SALE.

OFFERS from those who cannot attend auction are invited for one Rolls-Royce and two Humbers of H. E. the late Governor, to reach undersigned before the 15th November, 1937.

Auction will be held at Poona at 3 p.m. on 15th November, 1937, in the P. W. D. Store, opposite Sassoon Hospital.

Offers not accompanied with Rs. 400 in currency notes will not be considered.

For further particulars, apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Poona Division. 7178

SALE.

Offers are invited for the purchase of following Unserviceable materials from Morvi Railway, viz., Files, wheels with axles, springs, tyres, plates, etc.

Particulars with conditions can be had from the Undersigned on payment of One Rupee.

P. V. SHAH,
Loco & Carr Supdt.,
Morvi Railway, MORVI.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

WHEREAS HARISCHANDRA TUKARAM KHEDEKAR and PADMANABH HARISCHANDRA KHEDEKAR having erected and/or completed a building or structure upon the plot of land described in the Schedule herebelow given became entitled to a grant to themselves or their nominees of a lease from the Municipality of Bombay for a term of 999 years of the said plot of land AND WHEREAS ERACHSHA NUSSERWANJI PASTAKIA has purchased the said building or structure erected upon the said plot of land and has also become entitled to a grant to himself or his nominees of the said lease of land from the Municipality of Bombay, AND WHEREAS the said ERACHSHA NUSSERWANJI PASTAKIA has contracted with our client to sell the said building and to procure the said lease of land from the Municipality of Bombay in favour of our client, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that:—

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, residence easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that land, measuring (638) six hundred and thirty-eight square yards or thereabouts together with the hereditaments premises and building thereon, situate on and being plot No. 162/D of Dadar Matunga Estate of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North-East by plot No. 162A, on the South-West by plot No. 163 and, on the South-East by plot No. 162E and on the North-West by plot No. 162C of the said Corporation bearing C. S. No. 161/10 of Matunga Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'F' Ward No. 7124(1D) and Street No. 691D and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated, this 1st day of November, 1937.

S. P. GAZDAR,
for Sahiar & Co
Purchasers' Attorneys.

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Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL G. I. P. Railway employees are strictly prohibited from demanding or accepting gratuities from members of the general public using the Railway Services.

Should any Railway servant demand any payment other than that authorized by the Railway, the public are earnestly requested to report full details to the CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

L. WILSON,
Agent

(6938)

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

The Collector of Bombay hereby invites sealed tenders on approved forms for a 99 years' lease in respect of Plot No. 2, situated on the Church Gate Street in Block I and measuring about 1,389 sq. yds. (Frontage 100' x depth 125').

The tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 15,000 and should reach the Collector on or before 12 noon on 12th November, 1937.

The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of Agreement for Lease and the Lease together with plans and building Rules can be obtained at the office of the Collector at annas eight per copy.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office, Bombay,
25th October, 1937.

(7122)

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2534 of 1928.

HIRJIBHOY HORMUSJI WADIA and another ..... Plaintiffs
Vs.
KALIANJI WARDHMAN and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale dated 28th November, 1933 and Judge's Orders dated 6th August, 1934, 19th March, 1937, 16th April, 1937, and Order dated 12th August, 1937, passed in the above and in suit No. 2253 of 1927 the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction in five lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Tuesday, 16th November, 1937, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. I.

Property, situated on the Elphinstone Estate, admeasuring 472 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 93 (Princes Dock Division) and Municipal B Ward No. 4870 (2) Street Nos. 46-88-90-93.

LOT NO. II.

Property, situated on the Elphinstone Estate, admeasuring 492 2|9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1|93 (Princes Dock Division) and Municipal B Ward No. 4870 (1), Street Nos. 92-94, 9-11.

LOT NO. III.

Property, situated on the Elphinstone Estate, admeasuring 444 1|9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2|93 (Princes Dock Division) and Municipal B Ward No. 4869, Street Nos. 96-100, 13-15.

LOT NO. IV.

Properties, consisting of nine pieces in the Khoti Village of Bhandup, Sub-district of Bandra, bearing Khoti tenure and admeasuring about 1-3|4 of a pand 3|4 of a Bigha 4-1|4 pand, 3-1|4 of a pand, 6 Gunthas equivalent to 827 square yards, 4-1|4 of a pand and 4-1|4 Kathias equivalent to 1735 7|9 square yards, 4103 square yards, 7573 square yards and 185 square yards respectively.

LOT NO. V.

Property, admeasuring about 19 Acres, 33 Gunthas, 278 square yards, situate at Bhandup, Sub-district of Bandra being a part of Bhandup Estate.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1937.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.

7172

Public Notices

THE DHAKESWARI COTTON MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Spinning Master, Weaving Master and Engineer for the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd., No. 2.

Spinning and Weaving Masters must be of the very best type and should have experience in Fine Spinning and Weaving. Applicants with sound theoretical knowledge will have preference.

The Engineer must have sound theoretical knowledge in both Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, in addition to practical experience. He should further have knowledge and experience in Steam Turbines and Water Tube Boilers.

Salaries will depend upon the qualifications of the candidates selected.

Applications must reach this office within the 15th November, 1937, stating the terms on which each of the Applicants is prepared to join.

(Sd.) A. B. GUHA,
Managing Director.
The Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd.,
6, Ananda Chandra Roy St.
DACCA.

(7165)

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Soparibaug Road, Parel, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th November, 1937, at 12-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for transacting the following business:—

1. To pass a Special Resolution for dividing each of the existing Rs. 1000 shares into ten fully paid-up Rs. 100 Shares.
2. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1937.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Vaman S. Apte, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, under Art. 94 of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect a Director in place of Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, under Art. 94 of the Articles of Association.
6. To confirm the appointment of a new Director.
7. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
8. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd November 1937 to 6th December, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GANESHNARAYAN PIRAMAL,
Agents.

Soparibaug Road, Parel.
Bombay, 26th October, 1937.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be payable on and after 15th December, 1937, at the Company's Registered Office, between 12-0 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on week days and 12-0 noon and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register in the evening of 20th November, 1937.

Dividend warrants will be posted in due course, to the registered addresses of Shareholders. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay, on receipt of this. 7174

JUHU LAND

NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ..... Plaintiffs.
V|s
RAJARAM TUKARAM and Another ..... Defendants.
O. S. No. 210 of 1927—Bombay High Court.

Under instructions of the Imperial Bank of India, the Plaintiffs in the above suit and pursuant to a Consent Decree therein, dated 11th August 1927, Messrs GILBERT-LODGE & CO., will put up to

PUBLIC AUCTION

On SUNDAY, the 14th November, 1937 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the OPEN LAND having an

AREA of 13,337 square yards APPROX.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to:—
Messrs GILBERT-LODGE & CO.,
17, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
(7125)

Auction Sales

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UMERKHADY CROSS STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Jetnaji Anandji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Syed Ali Syed Abdulla Zawawi, the Mortgagor, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will on Thursday, the 11th day of November, 1937, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at the premises the undermentioned immovable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Umerkhady Cross Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 192 and 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3165, Cadastral No. 1785 of Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'B' Ward Nos. 3337-38 and Street Nos. 34-32.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office in Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MAHOMED KHAN, PAKHADY STREET, (NEAR SANDHURST ROAD.)

Under instructions from the Court Receiver appointed in Suit No. 24 of 1935 (Jagannath Dharmaji Waghmare vs. Dharmaji Krishnaji Waghmare and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY the 17th November 1937 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

LOT NO. 2.—ALL that parcel of Leasehold land with dwelling house at Mahomedkhan Pakhady Street containing by admeasurement 322 square yards or thereabouts Street Nos. 2-3-4-5-6 and bounded on the East by a Passage leading to Sandhurst Road, on the West by a Service Passage, on the North by the Imamwada Chawls belonging to the Board and on the South by Shri Laxmi Narayan Temple and by the compound of Aghakhan School and which land is known as Plot No. 43 in the Sandhurst Road (East Estate) of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Khanderao Laud & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver at No. 101 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & Co.

SALE OF A BIG LOT OF ENVELOPES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On MONDAY, 8th November, 1937, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at our rooms, 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay:—

By order of the Official Assignee of Bombay:—Insolvents Mohsin C. Nagrawala & Co.'s 14 cases of German envelopes, in each case 100 boxes of 500 envelopes.

CRAWFORD & CO.

D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
6|12, Bruce Street, Fort.
Tele. No. 22801.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of landed property at Ghatkoper on SUNDAY, 7-11-37 under instructions from Messrs. Mohile Parekh and Manecklal, Solicitors, have been postponed till further notice.

D. MISTRY & CO.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE of H. Garnett, Esquire, and others, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, opp. Messrs. Hyland Co., of complete Bungalow furniture, Zula Sofa, Cabinet, Sympathetic Piano, Kelvinator, Godrej & other Safes, Remington typewriter, Singer Machine, H.M.V. and Columbia Gramophones, Corona portable typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Chandeliers, etc.

Coming—

Indian Screen's Greatest Masterpiece ever!

JAYASHREE FILMS'

NAND KUMAR

Directed by the Great Artist-Actor-Director:—

KESHAVRAO DHAIBER

Starring:—

DURGA KHOTE,
GOVINDRAO TEMBE.
Miss JAISHREE,
with Over 300 Others!

Story by:—

M. G. RANGNEKAR.

MUSIC — SPECTACLE — DANCE
The Soul of True Entertainment.

Distributed by:—
EMPIRE TALKIE DISTRIBUTORS
BOMBAY 4.

THE LATEST LOVE—
FASHIONS, STILL ON PARADE!

2nd WEEK
of
HUNS PICTURES'
"PREM-VEER"

Starring:—Master VINAYAK with ASHALATA.

PLAZA

TALKIES: DADAR.
Daily: 5, 7-45, 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday at 2-15 p.m.

THE GREATEST PICTURE OF OUR TIME

PRABHAT'S

"TUKARAM"

48th WEEK

THAT BREAKS ALL

FIRST-RUN RECORDS!

A THEME THAT NEVER AGES,

SONGS THAT ARE NEVER STALE,

ACTING, THE MOST REFRESHING!

"TUKARAM"

Starring:—PAGNIS and GOURI
Directed by: V. DAMLE and S. FATEHLAL.

CENTRAL

TALKIES ::::::: CHARNI RD.
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

GENERAL FILMS, Ltd.,
present
AUNDHKAR
AMINA
NANDREKAR
IN
CHANDRARAO MORE
with JAYSHREE
(A NEW FIND)
A Spectacular Historical Romance of Maratha Days!

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WORLD OF SPORT: HOME AND ABROAD

International Wrestlers' Debut In Bombay

(BY "LOOKER ON")

The International Wrestling Tournament, which has been in the air for some time, commenced on Wednesday last. The venue was the newly-built stadium at the Marine Drive, near the Church Gate Railway Station. The Tournament has been called the All-India Professional International Wrestling Tournament. What that means I cannot tell. Perhaps, it has been purposely kept vague, so that neither the All-India Championship nor the World Title can be said to be at stake. Indeed, the promoters cannot be expected to run a Tournament which will have an International or National title in dispute. It is simply a festival in which some of the best wrestling talents from different parts of the world will be seen in action.

NECESSARY IMPROVEMENTS

I must say that during the short time which the promoters had to complete their arrangements—and it was by no means a small job to arrange accommodation for no less than twenty thousand people, besides fixing up other important details in connection with the Tournament—they have performed their task remarkably well. There are a few short-comings which need to be attended to—to make the arrangements more or less perfect. There should be more exits. At the end of the show, it becomes a tremendous job for the crowd to get away. When the number of spectators increases, the position will be still worse. Owing to the lateness of the hour, people are anxious to get away quickly. Then there is no special accommodation for the Press. For them to have a clear view of fights, they should be given seats as near the wrestling arena as possible. I hope these complaints will be removed at the earliest opportunity.

STATUS OF WRESTLERS

During the first two days, several wrestlers from Europe and the "Near East" made their debut in Exhibition Matches. There was one from China, in addition to some from different parts of India. In respect of the Indian wrestlers, I would like to say one word. Instead of calling so-and-so from India, they should be designated from the town they hail from, like Nizam Pahelwan from Bombay. Nobody should be given a national or international status which he is not entitled to. This will avoid complications and misunderstandings in the future.

GOLDSTEIN AND TZAYEA

Of those who performed, Jeji Goldstein from Palestine who claims to be the champion of Europe, gave a most polished display. Both in skill and artistry he was unsurpassed by any of those who entered the ring on the first two days. He looked more an athlete than a wrestler. His built was completely muscular without the least burden of fat. Fighting a mountain of flesh like Emil Tzayea of Hungary weighing 280 pounds, he gave ample evidence of muscular strength.

Tzayea claims to be a world champion and is prepared to meet anybody in the ring. By his peculiar mannerisms, he has earned the sobriquet of "King Kong" from the Bombay public. The fight between these two ended in a draw. But the honours of the opening were undoubtedly with Goldstein who was lustily cheered from all sides of the stadium. Particularly because of his clean methods and unobtrusive ways, he is sure to become very popular with the Bombay crowd.

VARIETIES OF WRESTLING

Before I proceed further I must mention that the fights were held under different rules, such as the International, Catch-as-Catch-Can, All-in, and Graeco-Roman, so that the Bombay public may have some idea of the different varieties of wrestling obtaining in the various parts of the world. The most spectacular of all these was undoubtedly the All-in variety which permitted the wrestlers to use almost every means to overpower their opponents.

On the first night, Wong Bock Cheang who is said to be the heavy-weight champion of China, and Santa Singh were pitted against each other to argue the case. There were plenty of thrilling episodes no doubt—in one instance the mighty Chinaman was actually thrown overboard lock stock and barrel by the cool-headed Indian—but they left a bad taste in the mouth, particularly because of the somewhat unruly conduct of the former. This contest also ended indecisively.

NIZAM AND HARBAN SINGH

Two other Indians who created excellent impressions on the crowd were Nizam Pahelwan and Harban Singh. The former made short work of Arnold Weber, the Austrian champion, and S. Babian of Armania with perfect ease. He is sure to cause a lot of worry to the outstanding performers in the Tournament. In addition to a large stock of tricks, he possesses weight in plentiful quantity and will, therefore, claim advantage in every way.

Harban Singh is a New Zealand-born Indian who has created an enviable record in Burma, Siam and Malaya Peninsula. Rahim Bux was no match for him in the first night. His victory against E. Korogengo of Czecho-Slovakia on the following day, was a very creditable one. The Czech had registered a drawn battle with A. Bellgant of Germany in a Catch-as-Catch-Can bout in the previous night. The latter in his turn recorded an inconclusive fight with Jan Riza Bey of Turkey. This shows that Harban Singh

(Continued on page 4, col. 3.)

Duke and Duchess of Windsor (centre) inspecting a national-socialist settlement in Berlin-Tegal. The leader of the labour-front who took the guests round is seen on the left.

New Chemical Industry In Mysore

Under the auspices of the Government of Mysore, it has been decided to start a company to manufacture ammonium sulphate and other chemicals. Mr. A. V. Ramanathan, B.A. who successfully piloted the Mysore Paper Mills will be the Chairman and Mr. S. G. Sastry, B.A., M.Sc., (London) who made the Government soap factory a success will be the Managing Director. In addition to that the Board will have one more Government Director and other well-known public men.

The chief product to be manufactured is ammonium sulphate and more than 75 per cent. of the estimated output is going to be used within the State itself by the sugar-cane growers and Coffee estate-owners. The existence of an ever-growing home market, practically at the doors of the factory, is an unique feature of this enterprise.

The scheme has been scrutinized by the technical officers of the Government in consultation with experts in all its aspects and Government are themselves going to subscribe for 10 per cent of the share capital.

India is importing increasing quantities of ammonium sulphate year by year in addition to what is being produced by two Iron and steel works in Northern India. Ammonia is recovered as a by-product in the manufacture of coke from coal and it is converted into ammonium sulphate. It is computed that the two iron and steel works produce round about 17,600 tons of ammonium sulphate a year.

For the first time in India, the proposed chemical factory is going to produce ammonia synthetically. Ammonia coming with sulphuric acid gives the valuable fertiliser, ammonium sulphate. It is considered to be the most important artificial fertilizer in the world. What the Mysore factory is going to produce is not even 10 per cent. of the total consumption of this fertilizer at present in India. Sulphuric acid and ammonia from the basis for the manufacture of numerous oher chemicals that are in daily use and demand all over India.

It is a matter for surprise that even though India takes the seventh place among the great manufacturing countries of the world, this important chemical industry did not come into existence very much earliar. The State of Mysore will have the distinction of having led the way in pioneering this national enterprise in India.

With a view to ensure the successful establishment of this industry, the Mysore Government have decided to give the further facilities and concessions which are as follows:

1. Government will obtain from the Company their requirements of chemicals manufactured by them, subject to the usual conditions of the Government.

2. Government lands will be given to the Company free of cost.

3. Water will be supplied free to the Company at the duct of the Krishnaraj Sagar Reservoir, near the Bangalore pumping station.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore reached at Santiniketan, on November 5, from Calcutta this afternoon. He looks much improved in health.

Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, with his wife, is here for the last two days and intends leaving to-morrow for Allahabad.—A. P.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrars of Joint Stock Companies in Mysore, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and also in Madras as required under Sec. 277A(1) (a) (i) of the Indian Companies Act.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL BE OPENED ON 10TH NOVEMBER 1937 AND WILL BE CLOSED ON 30TH NOVEMBER 1937, OR EARLIER IN CASE THE TOTAL CAPITAL OFFERED IS SUBSCRIBED BEFORE THAT DATE.

The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Mysore Companies Regulation VIII of 1917 as amended by the Regulation XVI of 1923 in the State of Mysore on 1st November 1937).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000

Divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. To be paid as follows:—

Rs. 2 per share on application.
Rs. 2 per share on allotment.

The balance in 3 calls at intervals of not less than 3 months between each call.

The Government of Mysore have agreed to take up 25,000 shares. Out of the balance 65,000 shares have been already applied for and will be fully allotted. Only the remaining 160,000 shares are now thrown open for public subscription.

DIRECTORS:

1. A. V. RAMANATHAN, Esq., B.A., Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., The Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., The Government Porcelain Factory, and The Government Electric Factory. (Government Director and Chairman).

2. SIR DHANJISHAH BOMANJI COOPER, Kt., J.P., Ex-Finance Member and Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

3. DAYARAM PODDAR, Esq. of Messrs. Dayaram & Sons; Managing Agents, Andhra Paper Mills, Ltd.; Calcutta Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Calcutta Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Gurpa Mica Syndicate, Ltd., and Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation, Ltd., Sassoon House, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

4. DR. F. X. DE SOUZA, LL.D., I.C.S. (Retired), Member, Central Legislative Assembly, Delhi; Member, Legislative Council, Mysore; Lal-Bagh Estates, Tarikere Post.

5. M. O. KRISHNASWAMY, Esq., of Messrs. Emberuman & Co., Krishna Buildings, Avenue Road, Bangalore City.

6. J. MOHAMED IMAM, Esq., B.A., B.L., Advocate, President, District Board and Member, Mysore Legislative Council, Chitaldrug.

7. B. R. PUTTANANJAPPA, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate and Member, Mysore Legislative Council, Shimoga.

8. M. VENKATANARANAPPA, Esq., B.A., Secretary to Government, Development Department; Government Director, The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd.; and The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd.; Bangalore. (Government Director).

9. S. G. SASTRY, Esqr., B.A., M.Sc., (Lond.), Director, Sandalwood Oil Factory; The Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory; The Government Soap Factory; and The Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore. (Government Director).

MANAGING DIRECTOR:

S. G. SASTRY, Esq., B.A., M.Sc. (Lond.).

SECRETARY:

H. K. RAMIENGAR, Esq., M.A. (Hons.), New Exhibition Buildings, Irwin Road, Mysore.

AUDITORS:

1. S. R. MANDRE, Esq., M.A., B.Com., F.S.A.A., R.A., Incorporated Accountant, 471, Nagartharpet, Bangalore City; Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay; Bank Road, Dharwar.

2. Messrs. BRAHMAYYA & CO., Incorporated Accountants and Registered Accountants, 7, Kondi Chetty Street, Madras.

BANKERS:

1. THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BANGALORE.
2. THE BANK OF MYSORE, LTD., BANGALORE.
3. THE INDIAN BANK, LTD., MADRAS.

LEGAL ADVISER:

B. S. PUTTASWAMY, Esq., B.A., B.L., Advocate, Mysore.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

The NEW EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, Irwin Road, MYSORE.

PROSPECTUS

1. THE MYSORE CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS, LIMITED, has been formed for the objects specified in the Memorandum of Association and in particular to manufacture heavy chemicals and fertilisers. The manufacture of sulphuric acid and ammonium sulphate will be taken up immediately.

2. The Government of Mysore have long had under consideration the manufacture of sulphuric acid which would help the establishment of further chemical industries in the State. The establishment of the Sugar Factory in Mandya and the development of the cultivation of cane has created a steady demand for ammonium sulphate. The establishment of a factory for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and ammonium sulphate is now opportune. The Government have therefore afforded facilities for the establishment of this industry on an adequate scale.

3. At present the major portion of ammonium sulphate consumed in India is imported from outside, the balance being manufactured as a bye-product in coke-oven plants. The imports of this fertiliser during the past five years are given below and show that the consumption of this fertiliser is increasing at a rapid rate:—

Year.			Tons.
1932-33	...	...	37,612
1933-34	...	...	29,800
1934-35	...	...	40,875
1935-36	...	...	46,385
1936-37	...	...	61,238

4. The manufacture of sulphuric acid is recognised to be the basis of all chemical industries. There is already a good demand for sulphuric acid from the existing cotton mills and other industrial concerns. Another company is in the process of formation by certain interests in Bangalore, for the manufacture of industrial chemicals. This concern is likely to take about 5 tons of acid a day on terms to be mutually agreed upon.

5. The nitrogen-fixation industry is an important basic industry of great value both in times of war and peace. There is at present no factory in India producing ammonium sulphate by fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. Synthetic ammonia is also a basic chemical for the production of nitric acid and other chemical fertilisers like nitro-chalk. Ammonia as such is used in textile mills and in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals in small quantities.

6. The site selected for the erection of the plant has the facilities necessary for successful operation like plentiful supply of water, cheap electric power and facilities for transport of finished goods. It is near the chief centre of consumption of ammonium sulphate. It is also conveniently situated with reference to the principal markets for acid, namely, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields. Sulphur is the only raw material required to be imported.

7. It is proposed to manufacture 7,200 tons of ammonium sulphate and 9,000 tons of sulphuric acid. With the establishment of the contemplated factory for industrial chemicals at Bangalore, and with the existing and increasing demand there will be no difficulty in disposing of the surplus quantity of about 3,600 tons of sulphuric acid manufactured in excess of that required for sulphate of ammonia.

8. Negotiations for the supply of necessary plant and machinery are in progress with firms in Europe and the United States of America who are specialists in the line. The terms include complete guarantee in respect of operation of the plant and the output.

9. In order to ensure the success of the industry, the Government of Mysore have sanctioned the following concessions and facilities in their Order No. D. 2533-2613—1 and C. 103-37-1, dated the 27th September 1937:—

(a) Government will subscribe 10 per cent of the capital.

(b) Government lands will be given to the Company free of cost, if available, and private lands will be acquired at the cost of the Company under the Land Acquisition Regulation. The recovery of conversion fine will be waived.

(c) They will supply electric power at a specially low rate of 0.125 of an anna per K.W.H. till the factory makes a net profit of 5 per cent on the capital raised. With increase in the net profits, the rate will be raised progressively until it reaches 0.25 of an anna per unit which will be the maximum rate chargeable.

(d) Water will be supplied free at the duct of the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir near the Belgola Pumping Station.

(e) Government will obtain their requirements of chemicals manufactured by the Company, provided price and quality are satisfactory.

10. The capital cost of the plant is estimated at Rupees Twenty-one lakhs including a sum of Rupees Three lakhs for working expenses, but it is considered desirable to fix the total capital at Rs. 25,00,000 so as to leave sufficient margin for unforeseen items and for necessary development.

11. It is estimated that after providing for all expenses and reserve for depreciation, it will be possible to declare a dividend of approximately 8 per cent on the capital invested.

12. The management of the Company will vest in a Board of Directors consisting of not more than 9 members, of whom three will be nominated by the Government of Mysore. The Government may appoint one of the three members so nominated as Chairman, and another as the Managing Director, or one and the same member as Chairman and Managing Director. The appointment of the Secretary to the Company will be made by the Board subject to the approval of Government.

The qualification of a Director other than those nominated by the Government, shall be the holding of 500 shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000. The sitting fees of the Directors including the Government Directors, shall be a sum not exceeding Rs. 25 each and in the case of the Chairman a sum not exceeding Rs. 35 for every meeting of the Board attended by them. They will be paid travelling expenses for attending the meetings.

13. None of the Directors has any interest in the promotion of this Company.

14. The capital of the Company will be Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 10 each; of this, Rs. 2 will be paid with the application, Rs. 2 on allotment and the balance in three calls, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

15. Preliminary expenses payable by the Company, excluding brokerage is estimated at Rs. 15,000.

16. A brokerage not exceeding 10 annas per cent will be allowed to Banks or recognised Brokers in respect of shares allotted on applications submitted by them.

17. A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached to this prospectus and forms part of it.

18. Applications for shares should be made in the form accompanying the prospectus and should be forwarded with the deposit direct to

THE SECRETARY,
The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd.,
New Exhibition Buildings, Irwin Road, Mysore;

or

the State Huzur Treasury, District and Taluk Treasuries in the Mysore State, the Imperial Bank of India and its branches, the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Bangalore, and its branches and the Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras, and its branches.

19. Subscription list will be closed on 30th November 1937 or earlier in case the share capital offered is subscribed before that date.

20. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number of shares applied for, the balance of deposit will be applied towards the payment of amount of the allotment money.

21. The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 80 per cent of the capital.

22. A copy of the prospectus certified by the Chairman and two Directors has beeen delivered for registration to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in the City of Madras.

23. The Memorandum and the Articles of Association of the Company and the Mysore Companies Regulation No. VIII of 1917 as amended by the Regulation XVI of 1923 under which the Company is incorporated, can be inspected at the Offices of the Imperial Bank of India and of the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and at Madras at the Offices of the Imperial Bank of India and of the Indian Bank, Ltd.

24. The Company has not established its own place of business in British India.

25. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications can be had at the following places:—

(1) The Imperial Bank of India and its branches.

(2) The Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Bangalore, and its branches.

(3) The Indian Bank, Ltd., and its branches.

(4) All Government Treasuries in the Mysore State.

(5) The Company's Office, New Exhibition Buildings, Irwin Road, Mysore.

A. V. RAMANATHAN.
DHANJISHAH BOMANJI COOPER.
DAYARAM PODDAR.
F. X. DE SOUZA.
M. O. KRISHNASWAMY.
J. MOHAMED IMAM.
B. R. PUTTANANJAPPA.
M. VENKATANARANAPPA.
S. G. SASTRY.

Dated 1st November, 1937.

FORM OF APPLICATION WITH RECEIPT ATTACHED.

To,

THE SECRETARY,
The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd.,
New Exhibition Buildings, MYSORE.

Sir,

I|We beg to hand you herewith Rs..... being a deposit of Rs. 2 per share on..... ordinary shares in the above-named Company, and I|we request you to allot me|us that number of shares on the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and I|we agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me|us.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Occupation.....
Date..... Signature.....

No.	Names and addresses and description of subscribers.	No. of shares taken by each subscriber.
1.	A. V. Ramanathan, B.A., Chairman, The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., The Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., The Government Porcelain Factory, and The Government Electric Factory, Bangalore. (Chairman and Government Director).	500
2	Sir Dhanjishah Bomanji Cooper, Kt., J.P., Ex-Finance Member, and Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, Malabar Hill, Bombay.	500
3	Dayaram Poddar of Messrs. Dayaram & Sons; Managing Agents, Andhra Paper Mills, Ltd., Calcutta Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Calcutta Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Gurpa Mica Syndicate, and Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation, Ltd., Sassoon House, 4, Lyons Range Calcutta. S. G. Sastry under a Power of Attorney. Dated 16th October, 1937.	500
	Dr. F. X. De Souza, LL.D., I.C.S. (Retd.), Member, Central Legislative Assembly, Delhi; Member, Legislative Council, Mysore; Lal-Bagh Estates, Tarikere Post.	1,000
	M. O. Krishnaswamy of Messrs. Emberuman & Co., Krishna Buildings, Avenue Road, Bangalore City	500
	Mohamed Imam, B.A., B.L., Advocate, President, District Board, Chitaldrug; Member, Mysore Legislative Council, Chitaldroog.	501
	R. Puttananjappa, M.A., LL.B., Advocate and Member, Mysore Legislative Council, Shimoga.	500
	M. Venkatanaranappa, B.A., Secretary to Government, Development Department; Government Director, The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Co., Ltd.; and The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bangalore. (Government Director).	500
	G. Sastry, B.A., M.Sc. (Lond.), Director, Sandalwood Oil Factory, The Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, The Government Soap Factory and The Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore. (Government Director and Managing Director).	500

Dated 1st November 1937.

Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

Titanium, Redress And Hakim Pasha Work Impressively

THE RESPITE FOR MEN AND HORSES HAS BEEN A BRIEF ONE, THE POONA SEASON HAVING ENDED ONLY THREE WEEKS AGO. TRAINERS WITH AN EYE ON SOME OF THE NICE PRIZES TO BE WON AT EARLY MEETINGS HAVE PUT THEIR CHARGES TO GOOD WORK. THE FOLLOWING NOTABLE GALLOPS HAVE BEEN DONE OVER THE LAST WEEK.

TITANIUM (Maxwell) had ARGO'S HEIR (R. Boy) beaten for speed over six furlongs. He has never been better.

FIELD MARSHAL (Britt), DIAMOND SHOWER (R. Boy) and SHIVAJI THE GREAT (Obaid) were sent out together over a fast six. The first two shaped well and should be noted.

CARTOON (Burn) gave a speedy display over six furlongs. He is in good trim.

TELLER (Bromley) and GLANELY (Maxwell) were together at the end of a half mile spurt. Early winners.

DANNY BOY (Brace) moved attractively over five furlongs. He is ripe for a race.

REDRESS (Marrable) covered 4 furlongs in excellent timing. She will bear watching.

MASTICATE (Evans) shaped satisfactorily in a six furlongs' dash. An improving sort.

MOTKY (Brace) had ALMERIA (Thompson) beaten in a brisk mile gallop on the tan. Former is nicely to hand.

THE GROVE (Brace) held TRUE MAN (McArthur) in a run over the mile. Note the former as a likely winner.

MADEMOISELLE EILEEN (Burn) pleased in a six furlongs' dash. May win in moderate company.

GALUMPH II (Simmons) was at a slight advantage from REMARQUE (Rosen) at the end of six furlongs.

WAGON HILL (Selby) worked satisfactorily over six furlongs.

MELISANDE (R. Boy) and ROTTEN ROW (B. McQuade) came fast over five furlongs, finishing well together. Fit horses.

RESOLVE (Marrable) out paced REPLETE (O'Neale) in a half mile dash. She retains her Poona form.

AL SAFFAH (Brace) accounted for HAPPY KING (Evans) over six furlongs.

WALK OVER (Obaid) travelled like a fit horse when sent six furlongs.

IRAQ GIFT (R. Boy) was much too good for JOHN VALANCE (Bromley) in a dash over six furlongs.

HAKIM PASHA (B. McQuade) gave a speedy display when contesting six furlongs with WATCHMAKER II (Meekings). He is right back at his best again.

MUJBIL HAMID (Evans) was better than WAFI HAMID (Meherji) in a dash over the six. Make a note of him.

TIMIAT (R. Boy) beat SAAD NAZAM (R. Boy) in a fast six furlongs. He is in great fettle just now.

SARKAT (Britt) moved resolutely over seven furlongs. This is another for your list.

MUJBIL (Bromley) was at a slight advantage from AL HYDERI (Evans) at the end of a six furlongs' dash on the grass track. A fit pair.

Note: The following are likely to improve: TAIRMOOR, YA'ARUB PASHA, DEVONIAN and GORDON.

TENNYSON ON INDIAN SPORTSMANSHIP

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Mail).

Your Correspondent interviewed Lord Tennyson, the Captain of Lord Tennyson's Team at Karachi on October 31. The following is the full text of the interview:—

Q. What are your first impressions of Karachi on your arrival?

A. Karachi is a delightful place and much cooler than we anticipated.

Q. Have you found your arrival cordial?

A. Extremely, the hospitality has been wonderful.

Q. After playing at Baroda, have your players settled down to Hard Court?

A. Yes, I think so, but we shall see during next three days.

Q. What difference do you find between playing at the Hard Court and Lawn Court?

A. The ball lifts more on the matting, our side will be 90 per cent better on grass

Q. What is your opinion about the sportsman-spirit of the Indians?

A. The sportsmanship of the Indians is as good as dry. I have ever met. We love playing against them.

WORLD OF SPORT: HOME AND ABROAD

(Continued from Page 3.)

would stand a lot of beating from the visiting wrestlers.

SOME MANNERISMS

Thursday saw Tzayea vanquishing Santa Singh in a keenly contested tussle. Catch-as-Catch-Can was the rule in force. Despite the gigantic weight of the Hungarian, the Indian threw him down the board and over with amazing celerity. Tzayea, however, succeeded in pinning down Santa in the end. Weight and strength played a greater part in this supremacy than skill. I shall not be at all surprised however, if Nizam or Harban get the better of him.

The Chinaman also gained a victory on Thursday at the expense of Constan Stancin of Albania. They had to fight all the way up to the third round to arrive at a decision. The methods of both these men were repeated called to question. The Chinaman makes too much fuss in the ring, for which he receives a fair share of booing from the crowd. The referee, George Ionesco, has certainly a difficult job to control some of these men whose sense of decorum often surpasses the limits of decency.

SUBMISSION TO WHISTLE

Obeying the whistle is by no means a strong point with the majority of the visiting wrestlers. Evidently they have their own notions of the rules and the propriety of their observations. They do not appear to be as educated and cultured as I expected them to be. I have no doubt our Indian wrestlers of the highest rank would give them shining examples of clean and disciplined fights. I hope the manager will see to the better submission to the rules in the future.

TEAM FOR FIRST TEST

The team for the first Test match at Lahore has just been announced. Of the fourteen named, it is believed Mahomed Nissar, India's demon bowler, will not be able to participate, owing to the sudden and sad death of his father. That will be a severe loss to the Indian attack. As desired by the President of the Board of Control, a youthful team has been selected.

Almost all the old players who have held the stage of Indian Cricket for many a year—players like C. K. Nayudu, Wazir Ali, Nazir Ali, Mahomed Hussain and others—are left out.

Youth has been given the fullest scope with a young captain in Vijay Merchant to lead the side. If they are deficient in tactics and stratagem they would not lack in efforts to give of their best for the success of their side and country. As such they are worthy of a trial. Lord Tennyson will not find the team at all easy to defeat. An interesting battle is therefore expected next week.

Acceptances For To-day's Races

First Race—1-45 p.m.

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE. Division I. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250, second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. maidens at the time of starting. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Green Pigeon 9-2; John Valance 8-12; Al Muttanna 8-12; Gunga Jal 8-12; Ya'arub Pasha 8-6; Naji Pasha 8-6; Barki Beg 8-6; Nayib al Iraq 8-6; Hilal al Nusser 8-6; Sadoni 7-13; Sporting Prince 7-13; Sahad Habib 7-13; Moonif 7-13 All Honour 7-13.

★ ★

Second Race—2-15 p.m

THE NAWANAGAR STAKES Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV other than those in Starred Class.

Quicksilver 9-7; Honeysuckle 9-7; Maharaja's Choice 7-9; Rotten Row 8-2; Full Faith 8-2; Vigilant 7-5

★ ★

Third Race—2-45 p.m.

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE. Division II. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,250; Second Rs 400; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. maidens at the time of starting. W A Allowance—Ponies 14 hands under, 4 lbs

Krishnaprasad 8-12; Ghazalan 7-13; Al Hydery 8-12; Dictate 8-12; Mujbil 8-6; My Choice 8-6; Mabi 8 5; Dorset 8-5; Salaam 8-5. Tai moor 7-13; New York 7-13; Hampstead 7-13; Franco 7-13; Prince Hillal 7-13

★ ★

Fourth Race—3-15 p.m.

THE BEGINNER'S PLATE.—Division II Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,700; Second Rs. 600. Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Sir Amos 9-2; Perrier 9-2 Hippy Buchan 9-0; The Bahadur 9-0, Essex Lad 8-12; Straight Shot 8-8; Flamcoe 8-5; Wagon Hill 8-0; Devonian 7-11; Galumph II 7-7; Gordon 7-4

★ ★

Fifth Race—3-45 p.m.

THE EPSOM PLATE. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Flying Glance 9-0; Sarason 8-11; Danny Boy 8-2; Redress 8-0; Woolworth 7-12; All at Sea 8-10; Greek Artist 7-8; Masticate 7-5.

★ ★

Sixth Race—4-15 p.m.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE. Division I. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Low Tide 9-2; Beautiful Girl 8-2; Silverlit 9-0; Rathlorn 8-12; Spanish Fly 8-12; Muazzam Pasha 8-12; Quicksilver 8-4; Remarque 8-4; Footslogger 8-0; Mademoiselle Eileen 8-0; Cryptogram 7-7.

★ ★

Seventh Race—4-45 p.m

THE ROYSTON PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Tobralco 9-4; Greek Glen 8-12; Mr. Pip 8-12; Lucan 8-12; Motky 8-9; Star of Persia 8-5; Provence Rose 8-5; The Grove 8-2; Oasis 7-7; True Man 8-0; Coeur Brule 7-10; Shelley 7-10; School for Scandal 7-7; Knight's Adventure 7-7.

★ ★

Eighth Race—5-15 p.m.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; Second Rs. 3,000; Third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Synagogue 9-4; Diamond Shower 9-4; Shivaji the Great 7-11; Field Marshal 7-9; Gay Lover 8-11; Silver Plated 8-2; Zem Zem 7-9; Bay Monk 8-9; Titanium 8-9; Teller 7-4; Pas Libre 8-9; Dignitary 7-6; Martara 8-2; Argo's Heir 7-6; Cartoon 7-4.

★ ★

Ninth Race—5-45 p.m.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Al Safah 9-2; Iraq Bahadur 9-2; Gani 8-12; Walk Over 9-0; Majid Pasha 8-12; Thousand Dollars 8-12; Iraq Gift 8-11; Amir 8-9; Nur Jehan 8-8; Happy King 8-5; Watchmaker II 8-0; Mujbil Hamid 7-12; Timiat 7-12; Mosul King 7-12; Zoolum 7-9; Sarkhat 7-7; Wardat Saamarra 7-4.

Selections For To-day's Races

Diamond Shower Should Win Ganeshkhind Plate

(By "SENEX")

1-45 p.m. THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE, Div. I.—6 furlongs.
NAYIBAL IRAQ 1
JOHN VALANCE 2
NAJI PASHA 3

2-15 p.m. THE NAWANAGAR PLATE.—6 furlongs.
ROTTEN ROW 1
FULL FAITH 2

2-45 p.m. THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE, Div. II.—6 furlongs.
KRISHNAPRASAD 1
MUJBIL 2
MAHI 3

3-15 p.m. THE BEGINNERS' PLATE, Div. II.—7 furlongs.
FLAMCOE 1
ESSEX LAD 2
WAGON HILL 3

3-45 p.m. THE EPSOM PLATE.—5 furlongs.
REDRESS 1
GREEK ARTIST 2
DANNY BOY 3

4-15 p.m. THE BEGINNERS' PLATE, Div. I.—7 furlongs.
QUICKSILVER 1
FOOTSLOGGER 2
RATHLORN 3

4-45 p.m. THE ROYSTON PLATE.—1 mile.
THE GROVE 1
LUCAN 2
MOTKY 3

5-15 p.m. THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—6 furlongs.
DIAMOND SHOWER 1
TITANIUM 2
CARTOON 3

5-45 p.m. THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—6 furlongs.
THOUSAND DOLLARS 1
MAJID PASHA 2
TIMIAT 3

DOUBLE:—
KRISHNAPRASAD and QUICKSILVER.

TREBLE:—
REDRESS, THE GROVE and DIAMOND SHOWER.

WILLS MOODY NOT TO TURN PROFESSIONAL

Rumours Contradicted By Woman Tennis Player

SAN FRANCISCO, November 4.

The tennis player, Wills Moody, interviewed by Reuter said that she had not signed any contract, that she did not intend to and had no plans for turning professional.

At the same time well-informed circles insist that negotiations are under foot.

It is thought that the only reasons for withholding the announcement is the question of finding a suitable opponent which has not yet been decided.

It is pointed out that Perry also denied his intentions of professionalising until the day the contract was signed.—Reuter.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres. 855 kc/s

A.M.

8-30 Instrumental Duets. The VUB Artists. 8-10 Talk (Marathi): "The Past and Present of Marathi Stage." No. 3. The Plays. By J. R. Ajgaonkar. 8-55 "Can You Guess?" A programme of classical music (Recorded). Can you guess the name of the "Raag?" Listen to the closing announcement.

Noon.

12-0 Tunes from the talks.

P.M.

1-0 Available market rates and announcements. A programme of gramophone records. 5-30 "Piya Nahi Aaye". The VUB Indian Orchestra. With vocal refrain. 5-15 "Two Microphone Debutantes. A programme of Karnatic music. 6-15 Talk (Marathi): "Fallacy of Facts." No.1 Mistress and Housemaid. By Balutai Khare. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The news in Marathi and time signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 Ghazals. Master Ahmad Ali of Muradabad. 8-0 Hindustani Duets. 8-30 Commercial news and the news in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "The week in sport." By A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 9-15 The News. 10-0 A Military Band Concert

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres. 882 kc/s.

A.M.

8-0 AIR Orchestra—"Shikayat" 8-15 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar of Bombay. Khayal Lalit; Thumri; Ghazal 8-45 Afzal Husain 8-10 The News (English); 9-20 The News (Hindustani), 9-30 Bhai Ditt. Thumri; Ghazal; Bhajan; Panjabi Geet. 10-10 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar of Bombay. Khayal Asawari Ghazal

Noon.

12-0 "Ham-Bhi-Hain". A programme for women. In the Women's World—News in Hindustani.

P.M

12-5 Ramo Devi. Light music. 12-10 Talk (Hindustani): "Abdul Mulaqat" By Nurjahan. 12-20 Ramo Devi. Light music 12-30 Memories and Melodies. 1-30 "The Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales". A programme by some of the successful competitors. A BBC Recorded programme. 5-0 Bhai Ditt. Thumri; Multani Kafi: Ghazal. 5-30 Allah Rakha. Gat tora on tabla. 5-35 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar of Bombay. Khayal Bhimpalasi; Thumri; Ghazal. 6-5 Afzal Husain. 6-25 Bhai Ditt. Ghazal; Panjabi Geet; Bhajan. 6-50 Readings from famous poems. 7-0 "For villagers only". The news and market rates at 7-30 p.m. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Ancient Cultures." No. 2. Egypt By Niaz Fatehpuri. 8-15 Vatsal Bai Kumtekar of Bombay. Khayal Shankra. 8-30 Hindustani Playlets 9-0 Music of the Orient. 9-6 Manohar—Geet. 9-15 The News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report (English). 9-15 Afzal. 10-0 Talk (English): "Sports Review." By S. F. Dayenport. 10-15 Bazm I-Sarud. A musical variety programme.

Calcutta Programme

All transmissions will be on VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s, and 40.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

P.M.

12-36 A "Columbia programme. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-30 Recital of Gramophone Records. 2-6 Talk: "Round the Wheel." No. 6. Rome. By M Ghosh. 2-21 A special musical programme. Appropriate to Noon-time. Arranged by S. N Chatterjee 5-6 For the Rural Areas 5-36 Violin Solo (Aiman Kalyan). Prctap Brambhachari. 5-51 Rasnakatha Asude. 5-56 Kavya Sangeet Bhabanidas. 6-16 Rasakatha (Contd.) 6-21 Dramatic Song. Santosh Sen Gupta 6-41 Rasakatha (Contd.) 6-46 Thumri Abhabaty 7-6 "Soore Jagaran 7-51 Talk: "Our Neighbours." No. 3. Iran. By Upendra Nath Bhattacharjee 8-6 The News and Weather Report (Bengali). 8-21 Qasida on Ramzan. By Abdul Jalil and Party. 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report (English). 9-6 The News and announcements. 9-21 These Will Amuse You. 9-36 Dance music By the Grand Hotel Orchestra from Prince's Restaurant.

SURE! You have missed the Show Last Week!

WELL, You couldn't help it with those large crowds blocking your way!

SEE IT TO-DAY

And you will know why

Sabita Devi

Is the Greatest Star in India

SAGAR SOCIAL

'Kokila'

*MOTILAL
*SHOBHANADEVI
*MAYA
*SANKATHA
*PESSI PATEL
*SIDDIQUI

Written By: RAMANLAL VASANTLAL

Directed by: SARVOTTAM BADAMI

–2ND WEEK–

AT

ROXY

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 Matinee at 2-30 on Saturd ays, Sundays and Holidays.

When Steel Strikes Flint--

What happens? FIRE!

See it in the PRABHAT social masterpiece

'The Unexpected'

HINDI .... "Duniya-na-Mane?" ..... HINDI

There's FIRE in the Players, FIRE in the Dialogue, FIRE in the Directing, FIRE in the Story,

AND THE BLAZE ENVELOPES THE AUDIENCE IN ONE MIGHTY SWEEP OF THRILLING ENTERTAINMENT!

Directed by: V. SHANTARAM;

Produced by: PRABHAT,

Art by: S. FATEHLAL

Music by: K. BHOLE

Featuring: these great Stars and Players:— SHANTA APTE, KESHAVRAO DATEY, VASANTEE, CHHOTU, SHAKUNTALA PARANJPYE, RAJAH NENE, GOURI, VIMALA VASISHTA.

5TH WEEK AT **KRISHNA** TALKIES - - - - - - - - CHARNI RD.

Daily at 5, 8, 10-30 p.m. ; Matinee To-day and To-morrow 2 p.m.

Under the PRESIDENTSHIP of H. H. THE MAHARANA OF DHARAMPUR,

THE FEDERATION OF INDIAN MUSIC AND DANCING PRESENT A

MUSICAL PAGEANT

of the Folk-Life of Bengal through Songs and Dances and Classical Music by Bengali Boys and Girls.

At Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 7TH NOV. AT 6 P.M.

Rates:—Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and As. 12.

Tickets available from:— M/s. S. ROSE & CO., Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Kartak Sud 3, 1394
Muslim: Ramzan 1, 1356
Parsi: Khordad 2, 1307
Hightide: 1-37; 13-13
Lowtide: 7-34; 19-15
Sunrise: 6h 41m
Sunset: 6h 4m

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir, Pandit Punnalalji Vyas will deliver a public lecture on "Teachings of Swami Dayanand" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.).

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

There will be a Harikirtan by Kirtankar Nanabuva Dhondubuva Bhole Badodkar in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. and to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY KATHIAWAR AIR SERVICE

The Plane of Air Services of India Ltd., left on Friday morning with full load of passengers at the Schedule time to Kathiawar States and returned likewise, at the schedule time to Bombay.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley accompanied by Mr. C. H. Bristow Secretary, Captain J. Chandes-Pole and Captain F. D. Richardson Aides-de-Camp arrived at Government House, Bombay on Friday.

THANA MUSICAL CIRCLE

A concert of vocal music by Bai Nirabai Nageshkar will be held to-day (Saturday) night at the Shree Saraswati Mandir, under the auspices of the Thane Musical Circle

DR. DESHMUKH'S FREE DISPENSARY

Dr. A. S. Deshmukh opened a free dispensary on Thursday at 399, Munshi's Wadi, 1st Floor, Kalbadevi, Bombay No. 2. Sjt. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji performed the opening ceremony.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE

A musical concert of the above Circle will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. at Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, when Bai Kesar Bai Kerker will entertain the members and guests to vocal music.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Bhikkhu Ariya Dhamma will deliver a lecture on "Mechanism of Body and Mind" in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station on Sunday the 7th instant at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.)

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA

The prize distribution in connection with the musical competition for girls will take place to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Asthika Samaj Hall Matunga. Sir P. Raghavendra Rao, Accountant General, Bombay will preside and Lady Satyabhama Rao will distribute the prizes.

WRESTLING MATCHES AT MULUND

(From A Correspondent)

Wrestling matches were held at Mulund on November 3 being Bali Pratipada Day under the presidentship of Principal M. V. Donde of Bombay, when Prof. Kalyanpurkar and Mr. A. C. Patil of Bombay Gymnastic Institute acted as judges.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

The Joint Secretaries of the Andhra Mahasabha write:

As the Executive Committee elected at the last annual general body meeting, tendered their resignations, a meeting of the general body will be held at the premises of the Mahasabha, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday) to elect a new executive committee.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Said O'Reilly To McNab". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Slave Ship". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kokila". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The London Revue Co." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Vogues of 1938". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Way Out West". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Flame of Love" Daily at usual time.
LAMINGTON—"Toofani Tarzan". Daily at 5-15, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mandir". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Premveer". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
THE BROADWAY—"The Plainsman". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Milap". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY CELEBRATION

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Divisional, Fort, Grigaum and Dadar Districts Co-operative Institutes the 8th All-India Co-operators' Day will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, when the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay will preside.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY AT KURLA

Under the auspices of the Jamshetji Tata Welfare Institute, the All-India Co-operators' Day will be celebrated today (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Jamshetji Tata Welfare Hall, Swadeshi Mill Kurla, all Co-operative Societies in Kurla participating when the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher will preside. The programme include the staging of a play dealing with the problem of debt redemption

CALL TO VAIDS AND HAKIMS

Sardar Kewal Singh Professor Hindustani Jari-Booti, and Secretary, Majlisi-i-Itbai Kadim, Bombay, writes:

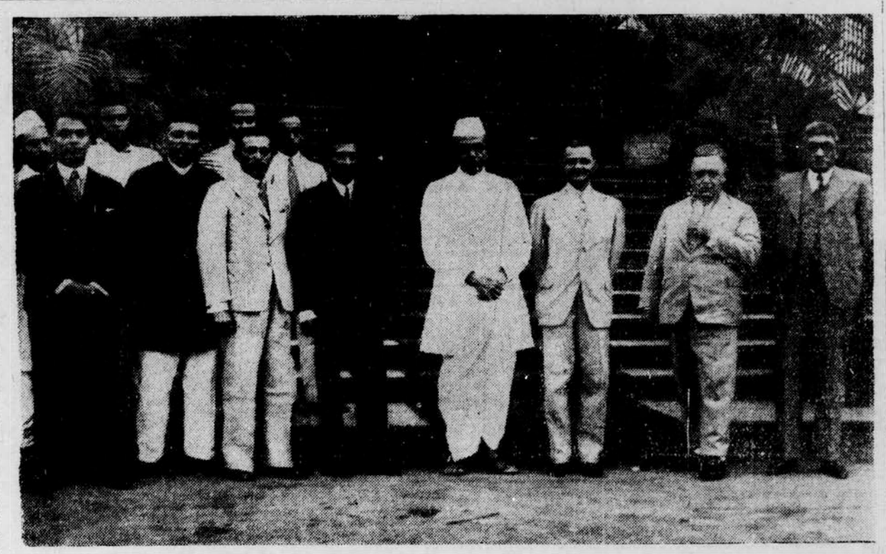
"All Vaids, Hakims Atars and Pinsaris are informed that five Hakims have advised the Government that all Hakims should be registered. They should therefore call a general meeting to decide about the rules etc. that are to be enforced against them. All may join the Majlisi-i-Itbai Kadim, Bombay, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) at Moreland Road, opposite Municipal Garden, Char Chawl."

ART IN HOME EXHIBITION

The Art in the Home Exhibition, organised by Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal Kala Pradarshan, will be held at the Town Hall from Thursday 25th November 1937 to Tuesday 7th December 1937 between 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. daily.

The exhibits for the Exhibition will be received at the Town Hall on 21st and 22nd November 1937 between 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. All those who want to participate in the Exhibition are requested to send their exhibits in time.

As already announced the Committee will accept charts and models, furniture and home furnishing materials, pictures, photographs, works sculptures, embroidery and sewing work, and all such articles that decorate and beautify an Indian home.



Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher (centre), who performed the opening ceremony of the Ideal Home Exhibition at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening.

Health Conditions In Bombay Presidency

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

CHOLERA.—The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 113 attacks and 56 deaths against 130 attacks and 63 deaths in the previous week. Ahmednagar district reported 36 attacks and 17 deaths against 60-21 in the previous week. Nasik 21-6 against 16-5; Sholapur 19-8 against 12-9; Thana 10-10 against 7-0; West Khandesh 10-7 against 13-11; Satara 10-3 against 8-7; Kolaba 5-4 against 8-5; East Khandesh 1-1 against 4-3 and Surat 1-0 against 2-2.

PLAGUE.—Twenty-three cases and 9 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 11-4 in the previous week. Dharwar District had 15-5 against 2-1, Belgaum 8-3 against 4-1 and Kanara 0-1 against 5-2.

SMALLPOX.—Smallpox figures by districts for the week are:—Ratnagiri 4-0; Kolaba 3-1; Ahmednagar 2-0; Bijapur 1-0; Satara 1-0 and Bombay City 6-3. Total 17 attacks and 4 deaths against 39-7 in the previous week

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—Three cases and two deaths from Cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against three attacks and one death in the previous week Bombay City recorded 2 attacks and 1 death and Ahmedabad town 1-1.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Orama' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 9th instant.

Mails for British and Portuguese East Africa Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Union of South Africa, Lourenzo, Marques, Rhodesia and Nyasaland per s.s. 'Tairea' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Parcel mail upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 9-11-1937.

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 10-11-1937.

Registered and unregistered correspondence only for Mauritius, Reunion, and Madagascar Ports, will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 10-11-1937 for despatch by the above steamer.

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. 'Inchanga' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Friday the 5th instant.

It is notified that all correspondence posted and despatched in connection with the inaugural flights leaving Delhi and Bombay at 6-30 hours on the 8th and 10th November 1937 respectively will be defaced by special rubber stamp.

Latest hour of posting at the Bambay G. P. O. for the Northbound service leaving Bombay for Delhi on the 10th November 1937 will be as follows:—

Ordinary correspondence: 8 p. m. on Tuesday 9-11-1937.

Registered correspondence: 5 p.m. on Tuesday 9-11-1937.

The latest hours of posting at the town sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE

The following are names of persons convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort, Esplanade Police Court for adulteration of ghee and butter during the week ending October 30:—

1. Mr. Rajaballi Karamalli, vendor in the shop at No. 6 Samuel Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 20 on 28-10-37, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 33.1 per cent.

2. Mr. Pannalal Hiralal, owner of the shop at No. 43 Dadyseth Agiary Lane, was convicted and fined Rs 84 on 29-10-37 in default to undergo two months simple imprisonment, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 42.2 per cent.

3 Mr. Bamji Punja, vendor in the shop at No. 21 Kitchen Garden Lane, was convicted and fined Rs. 196 on 29-10-37 in default to undergo three months' simple imprisonment, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 88.1 per cent.

BEGGAR WOMAN UNDER TRAIN

An unidentified beggar woman was knocked down and killed by a Harbour Branch Bandra local train last evening at Masjid.

GOVERNMENT COMES TO BOMBAY

Busy Appearance At Secretariat

The Government of Bombay, reassembled in Bombay on Friday. All the Ministers attended the Secretariat and were busy with their files and granting interviews. The provision made in the Secretariat was for four rooms for four members of the Governor's Executive Council till now. But in view of there being seven members of the Congress Cabinet and nearly ten Parliamentary Secretaries, there has been a good deal of rearrangement of rooms.

All the seven Ministers are on the first floor, the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Finance Minister in one wing of the Secretariat and the Health Minister, the Revenue Minister, the Public Works Minister and the Local Self-Government Minister in the other wing.

The Parliamentary Secretaries have been accommodated some on the ground floor and some on the Second floor. The Personal Assistants to the Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, who number nearly two dozens have been distributed between the ground and the first floor.

The Secretariat was humming with activity, though most of the Secretaries of Departments have not yet come to Bombay from Mahableshwar. They are expected here on Monday. All the Ministers and some of the Parliamentary Secretaries have occupied Government Buildings at Malabar Hills and Marine Lines.

HON. MESSRS KHER AND NURIE

Proceeding To Sholapur

The Secretariat buzzed with activity on Friday when the Congress Ministers granted interviews to several people.

The Prime Minister and Hon. Mr. Nurie are leaving for Sholapur on Saturday (to-day) to fulfil their respective appointments. The former will preside over the Secondary Teachers' Conference and will visit various schools in Sholapur in that connection.

The latter will inspect the Sugar factory areas along the Nira Right Bank Canals. The Premier will return to his seat at the Secretariat on the 9th instant and Hon. Mr. Nurie on the 11th instant.

Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister of Excise and Public Health was interviewed by Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar and party in connection with water supply plans to Harijans in Ratnagiri District. An equitable distribution of water supply to all sections of Harijans was pressed by them.

Governor Arrives In Bombay

Sir Roger Lumley with Lady Lumley, Mr. Bristow, Private Secretary; Capt. Milbank, Military Secretary and the A.D.C.s arrived in Bombay on Friday afternoon from Mahableshwar to Dharamtar by car and thence by boat.

They were received at the Gateway of India, by the Police Commissioner the Municipal Commissioner, the Collector of Bombay, and the Sheriff of Bombay. This is the first time that the Governor of Bombay comes to the city to stay at the Government House.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister saw the Governor in the evening.

ANTI-WAR DAY

November 11th. Thursday, will be observed as the anti-War Day by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party. A public meeting will be held on that day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Chowpatty sands. Names of speakers will be announced later.

MR. NURIE & MUSLIM LEAGUE

Mr M. M. S. Ispahani, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency Muslim League, writes:—

Mr. Nurie, while admitting that he joined the Muslim League in September 1936 states that he resigned because the Muslim League Parliamentary Board and not the Muslim League selected the Muslim candidates.

His resignation, therefore, was not because he disagreed with the policy and programme of the Muslim League as he stated at Surat. Later on, in the statement, he says that after resigning, he actively opposed the League. The strength of his opposition can be judged by the extracts from his election manifesto:—

"I would like to state plainly that I entirely agree with Mr Jinnah's policy and all the aims and objects explained in his League Manifesto. I consider them to be correct and just."

Later on, in the same manifesto, Mr. Nurie goes on to say that 'Inspite of the above fact, I promise that if by God's help I be successful, after going to the Assembly, I shall do my best to accomplish all the aims and objects stated in Mr. Jinnah's manifesto as my belief in their justice is more confirmed and stronger than that of the candidates standing on the League ticket."

In the same manifesto Mr Nurie says that the reason he had to stand independently was because he could not get a place on the League ticket.

If Mr. Nurie contradicts this also, I must simply bow and say nothing

NURIE ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Yasin Nurie, Minister for Works, was given a reception at the Victoria Terminus station on Thursday morning, on his arrival from Poona.

As he alighted from the train, Mr. Nurie was garlanded by Mr. S. A. Brelvi. He then shook hands with the Nationalist Muslim leaders in the city including Maulana Abdul Bari, Mr. Jalaluddin Bukhari and Mr. Moinuddin Harris.

The Minister then drove to his residence at Malabar Hill.

Tagore For Santiniketan

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, left for Santiniketan this morning.—A. P.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

I wrote on the change of road lighting in the Bandra area along Ghodbunder Road, when I referred to the installation of sodium vapour lights in the middle of the road instead of the ordinary lights on the sides.

These sodium lights, though a bit effective to the eyes, make a great amount of difference and enable the motorist to perceive even the smallest object on the road or the footpath nearly as clearly as in the day time. This will decrease the rate of accidents considerably.

Those deep-orange lights now to be found from Mahim Causeway to the junction of Ghodbunder Road and Turner Road are recognised in progressive countries of Europe to be without rival in the illumination of roads

This new change, though very expensive in installing is cheaper in current than the ordinary lights but the replacing of every bulb burnt would raise the maintaining power considerably.

COUNTERFEITING COINS

Sub-Inspectors Dhavale and K. H. Honawar of the Bandra Police accompanied by the Head Constable and Constables, on Sunday last raided a house at Khar, and arrested Lalu Krishna, Moti Kisan, alias Krishna, and Puri, wife of Lalu, who are to be tried for counterfeiting coins.

The Police on receiving information that a gang of Waghris, consisting of three men and a woman were counterfeiting coins in a house occupied by them at Khar, on the night of the arrest raided this house while the occupants were asleep at about, 9-30 p.m. and making a thorough search it is alleged, found counterfeit four anna bits and various other coins. They also are reported to have found implements and a counterfeiting press.

They arrested the above-mentioned persons, while it is understood the fourth person has absconded with counterfeited coins to Poona, Sub-Inspector Honawar is on his track that way.

BANDRA POLICE "AT HOME."

The Bandra Police on Tuesday last gave an "At Home" Party in the St. Martins Club premises, Bandra in honour of Mr. A. B. Khan, Senior Sub-Inspector of the Vile-Parle Police on the eve of his transfer to Ahmedabad, Nagar District.

Many glowing tributes were paid to Mr. Khan, and a short summary of his work during his stay in charge of various Suburban areas was recorded.

Mr. Khan is a prominent figure in the Suburbs, and has rendered valuable service to both rich and poor alike, and I think his transfer will mean a great loss to the Suburbs.

Five Arrests Sequel To Gaming Raids

Following two gaming raids near Wellington Cinema and DeLisle Road on Friday night, five persons were arrested by the Esplanade Police and the DeLisle Road Police.

Aviation Chief In Bombay

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. Tymms the Director of Civil Aviation in India arrived at 6 p.m. from Kathiawar according to the schedule in the 'plane of the Air Services of India Ltd., with the officials of the Company.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held on Sunday, the 14th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Jinnah Hall, Congress House. Besides the agenda circulated, election of delegates to the annual Conference of the All-India Congress Socialist Party to be held at Lahore will also take place at the meeting.

A. I. C. C. AND TASKS AHEAD.

On Monday, the 8th instant, a public meeting will be held at the Jinnah Hall, Congress House, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, when Messrs. M. R. Masani, Yusuf Meherally and Ashok Mehta will speak on their impressions of the A.I.C.C. meeting and the tasks ahead. Mr. Purushottam Tricamdas will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O Express Steamer 'Strathnaver' in ordinary course is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday, the 8th instant.

The N Y K steamer 'Mikage Maru No. 18' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 3rd November and is expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd November.

The O S K steamer 'London Maru' left Sakito on October 30 and is due to arrive in Bombay on November 23 via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Public Meeting At Matunga

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party a public meeting will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Nappoo Hall Gardens to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. Purshottam Tricamdas, M. R. Masani and Ashok Mehta.

By-Election To Senate Of Bombay University

The Registrar, Bombay University, by a notification No. 16370 of 1937 announces:—

As a vacancy will shortly occur on the Senate by reason of Mr. Gordhanbhai I. Patel, a member elected by Registered Graduates ceasing to be a member under section 16 (1) of the Bombay University Act (Act IV of 1928) it is hereby notified that an election to fill up the said vacancy will be held on Tuesday, December 21, 1937, at 12 (noon) in accordance with the procedure laid down in Statute 156 (p. 57 of the University Handbook for 1937).

2 In accordance with Statute 134 (a) (page 51 of the Handbook) Monday, the 29th November, 1937, is fixed as the last date for the receipt of nominations in connection with the said election.

3. Under Statute 137, nomination papers must contain the names in full, places of abode and designation, if any, of the two signatories and of the candidate nominated and must reach the Registrar 'not later than 4 p.m. on the 29th November, 1937.'

4. Printed forms of nomination will be supplied to any elector on application. It is not, however, essential that these forms shall be used for the nomination of candidates.

PEOPLE'S GRIEVANCES AND VIGILANCE SOCIETY

The Secretary of the All-Bombay Hindi-Bhashi Parishad, writes:

Observing the New Year Day celebration and extending its greetings to the citizens, the All-Bombay Hindi-Bhashi Parishad has decided to form the People's Grievance and Vigilance Society. This being to serve without any obligation and become the effective 'honorary link' between the People and the Government. A provisional committee has been appointed to draft the constitution of the Society. Sjt. L. R. Tairsee will be approached to accept the presidentship of the Society.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1937

PROPAGANDIST SPEECHES

At a luncheon in London given in honour of Lord Brabourne, Governor-Designate of Bengal, both he and the Secretary of State for India offered much unsolicited advice to Congress Cabinets. If provincial autonomy is a reality, Governors should rather follow the advice of Cabinets than carry on veiled anti-Congress propaganda in the guise of advice. However, let us consider the advice on its own merits. Lord Zetland is surprised that "the ending of the Constitution still figures as a plank on the Congress platform, and the strange idea is prevalent that in framing the constitution we were actuated by some sinister, ulterior motive." We need not discuss the motives with which the Constitution is paved. It is so utterly unnecessary to discuss the altruistic motives of Britain in dealing with India when after a century and more of British rule we find ourselves where we are. It is enough to judge the Constitution by the simple fact, unchallenged by anyone, that we are still leagues behind complete independence, which is as much our birth-right as it is of the British. It is irrelevant to praise British democracy when there is little of it in the Indian Constitution and a great deal of medieval autocracy and feudal aristocracy.

On Sufferance

Lord Zetland's reference to the Hindu doctrine of 'maya' to defend British intentions need not be taken very seriously. Just as 'maya,' he said, caused man to mistake a rope for a snake, so in the matter of relations with India good intentions were mistaken for sinister designs. Such philosophical precepts can hardly apply to "a burnt child that dreads the fire." Indians are examining, in working provincial autonomy, whether what looks like a serpent will bite or not. If it does not bite when it can and when it is safe for it to do so, they will gladly admit that it was only a rope. Otherwise they will not scruple to deal with the serpent as it deserves to be. Merely because so far there has been no serious conflict between Ministers and Governors, Lord Zetland ventures to remark that as a result of the working of the Constitution there was no Governor "who had not acquired a new orientation of outlook" and no Minister "who had not profoundly modified his view of the attitude of the Governor." It is yet too early to judge. Who knows the Governors are not waiting for Congress Ministers to be deeper involved in constructive projects in the hope that it will then be impossible for the latter to resign and dislocate their work? However if the Governors consistently behave as constitutional rulers, Congress Ministers will be as happy as any other. But in any case they will always try to end a Constitution under which their status depends on the sufferance of constitutionally irresponsible Governors.

Determined To End It

Lord Brabourne's references to the use of the army in communal riots and to the Police and other Services were a little intriguing in their suggestion and smacked of propaganda which constitutional Governors should scrupulously avoid. He mentioned that when riots broke out in Bombay "one of the first telegrams he received came from one of the principal critics of the British Army in India who said: "Please call out the troops at once:" Lord Brabourne made capital of this fact to make out a case for British troops in India for various purposes. But the telegram only meant that, if British troops must exist in India and be paid for by India, they might as well do some work whenever the police force proved its incapacity to maintain peace. Congress critics of the British Army in India rightly contend that they can very well do without a single British soldier. In praising the work of the Police and other services Lord Brabourne expressed gratification at their being prepared to help the Ministers and advised co-operation between the two. We do not see why so much should be made of the Services doing what they were bound to do. Does Lord Brabourne suggest that the Police and other services have any option in the matter of carrying out the orders of the Government? Instead of putting equal emphasis on the Services' duty of co-operation towards the Ministers and that of the Ministers towards the Services, he ought to have laid greater emphasis on the former. The pampering of the Services has gone too far and has given them the impression that it is within their power to make or mar the Constitution. And the worst of it is that the Services are but slightly responsible to the Ministers. Considering this and numerous other evils of the Constitution, Lord Zetland should not be surprised at the Congress being still determined to end it.

Betrayal Of China

A disinclination to treat the issue between China and Japan as a major one arising out of a violation of the Covenant of the League of Nations and defiance of Treaties is manifesting itself more and more among the European Powers attending the Brussels Conference. Though Japan is not represented at the Conference she has found an effective champion in Italy, who is manoeuvring to prevent any reference to breaches of the Covenant or even to the violation of the laws of civilised warfare being made the subject matter of the discussions. Italy is no doubt hoping thereby to torpedo the conference as she successfully did the "talks" in London and Locarno in connection with her own Abyssinian campaign. From the trend of the talks at Brussels, it is becoming obvious that both Britain and France are not disinclined to keep the skeleton of the League securely locked up in the cupboard. Indeed, their dread of this skeleton suddening appearing at any of the conferences to which they are parties, appears to be so great that their representatives must be inwardly heaving sighs of relief at Italy coming forward to side-track the issue.

Neither Britain nor France is anxious to offend Japan and they seem prepared to connive at the latter biting off a slice from Northern China, if thereby she would be satisfied and let the rest of China in peace—at least for the present. It would be vain, therefore, for China to count on real help from any of the European Powers, except perhaps Soviet Russia. But the latter will not be in a position to render China any effective aid unless she herself gets involved in hostilities with Japan—which is rather a remote possibility. China, therefore, has to rely on her own innate strength to wear down the Japanese opposition by guerilla warfare and similar other means of prolonging the struggle. Japan cannot face the prospect of a long campaign, as that would put her national economic structure out of gear. She has been planning for a swift blow which would bring the enemy to her knees. Will she succeed? Only the future can tell.

Trouble In Morocco

The summoning of the heads of the three French colonies in North Africa for a conference in Paris is indicative of the seriousness of the situation in all of them, especially in Morocco. For some weeks past reports have been trickling through of sporadic shootings, revolts, etc. on the part of the Moroccans against the local French authorities. The Spanish civil war has done not a little to stir up nationalist hopes among the French Moroccans, following General Franco's lavish promises of "home rule," "better treatment" and so on to Moroccan chiefs in the neighbouring Italian colony of Libya—promises, of course, never meant to be kept, but intended merely to beguile the Moors into fighting on the side of the Spanish rebels. It would appear that leaders of the national movement in French Morocco have been demanding home rule in that colony too, which proving rather irksome to the French authorities there the latter have been trying to suppress the movement with rather a firm hand. There appears to be no doubt also that Italian propaganda has been at work fanning the flames of discontent—for Italy knows that trouble for France especially in north Africa would mean a splendid opportunity to herself to consolidate her own position in North Africa.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Twentieth Anniversary Celebrations

(BY J. BUKHARI.)

The seventh of November this year has a special significance. On this day the proletarians and toilers all over the world will celebrate the Twentieth Anniversary of the victorious November revolution. Enthusiastic preparations are being made in Soviet Russia itself to celebrate this day.

The First Decade

In 1927, the Russian people and the proletarians and the toilers of the world celebrated the successful completion of the first decade. At that time they celebrated the consolidation of the victory of and peasants. The interventionist attack of the combined imperialist Powers had miserably failed. The internal economic difficulties were successfully overcome; the hidden opponents of Socialism who still plotted to restore capitalism and landlordism were exposed and isolated. The Soviet power had come to stay. The path was cleared for a plan of intensive industrialisation, for creating new forces, for transforming agriculture through collectivisation, for moving forward towards building socialist and a classless society.

The Second Decade

This year the world proletariat will celebrate the completion of the second decade. It was a decade of two Five Year Plans—of the establishment of heavy industries, of accomplishing the victorious collectivisation, of liquidating the remnants of capitalism and of capitalist exploitation of the peasant. The standard of living of the Soviet people, their wealth, their education, their health and hygiene, their culture have grown with a rising tempo. Unemployment in society and destitution have disappeared never to return. The brawny and sturdy arms of a new generation of socialist culture and civilisation are already on the steering wheel guiding the onward march towards socialism.

Contrast Of Capitalism

While in the world of Soviets, the last decade was one of unprecedented human progress—in the capitalist world it was one of mass misery and destruction. The capitalist world was being ravaged by the most virulent economic crisis known to history. Mass unemployment, poverty, destruction and disease on a scale hitherto unheard-of, the fiendish burning of foodstuff, destruction of raw materials to satisfy the profit greed of capitalists, the rusting of mighty means of production, the shooting down on the streets of the the unemployed workers, the barbarities of Fascism and the suppression of the revolts of hungry colonial peoples—these were the scenes which marked the decade in the capitalist world.

The Inspiration

It is this contrast between the world of Socialism and that of capitalism which is inspiring—the millions of workers in the capitalist countries who are rallying under the banner of the United People's Front against Fascism and War—and for Socialism which inspires the international and national heroes of Spain to fight for Spanish democracy and for Socialism. It is this contrast which has inspired the Chinese Reds and the Chinese people to fight against Imperialism and against colonial slavery. It is this contrast which is inspiring the Indian workers and peasants and the Indian people to struggle against Imperialism.

The Secret War

No war is declared yet. But a war against the Soviets is already on—in Spain and China! A war against the Soviet is on in the Russian territory itself.—a secret war of spying and sabotage. The whole of Soviet Russia is rallying behind its State to track down this new insidious attack of the enemy. They are already successful.

Fascist Spies

Our honest intellectuals are gravely perturbed over these recent happenings. They believe the imperialist propaganda that the Soviet leaders are seized by a fit of blood-thirsty frenzy, that they are shooting down their old comrades and that the people are too cowed down to protest against this. They do not see the grave menace of the secret war which is being carried on by Fascist agents. They fail to see that the possibility of developing this type of warfare are much greater where industry and agriculture which are built up under new social order are yet young. The Soviet power has yet to rely upon technicians and experts who have no love for the new social or-

(Continued on page 8 Col 7)

REORGANISATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

An Appeal To The Premier

(By D. W. JOSHI.)

It really augurs well for the session of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers Conference, which meets in Sholapur during the next week under guidance of Principal H. V. Hampton of the Secondary Teachers' Training College; inasmuch as the session will be inaugurated by the Premier and Education Minister, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, who is expected to make definite announcement of his plans and schemes regarding secondary schools. The organisers of the Conference must be congratulated on securing the goodwill of the Premier, who has, in his turn, responded to the invitation with a genuine gesture by accepting the same. It may be noted in this connection that the proposal for providing facilities for vocational training in respect of boys of high school standard has already been initiated and small beginnings have been made in that direction by providing openings to about 300 apprentices in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad. It will be thus clearly visualised that the problem of overhauling the entire structure of secondary education and primary education can never be thoroughly solved unless progressive bifurcation at Vernacular Final or pre-high-school standard and pre-Matric standard is effected with the help of the Department of Industries. The active co-operation of all the leading industrial concerns in the Presidency will greatly facilitate the solution of the difficult question of vocational training and consequently remove many handicaps in expediting and tackling the problem of unemployment with which the Government is ever confronted. The main pivot of the successful tackling by overhauling the present secondary schools is the satisfactory solution of the problem of bifurcation at a suitable stage in high school course of studies by making adequate provision of industrial schools, industrial concerns and workshops.

Plight Of Secondary Schools

A perusal of the reports of the Education Department will surely lead any one to think that something is rotten in the state of Denmark. The pages are strewn over with the sorry tale of difficulties, mainly financial or otherwise. The Department has been all along alive to the needs and to the many handicaps the Secondary School Managers, teaching staff and the pupils are confronted with. The veritable welter of the Matriculation syllabus and the lamentable state of stagnancy of the secondary schools in the Presidency, barring exceptions which are few and far between, have been on the anvil of public criticism during the last decade; but nothing more than the platitudinous high-sounding observations concomitant with complacent attitude on the part of those even in high office, has been the outcome. No amount of deliberations and vehement rhetorics by humble educationists can bring about a solution of the problem within reach or in any way facilitate the task of grappling with the stalemate with any tangible success without securing a measure of genuine initiative and the necessary financial support from the Government. I appeal to the goodwill, generosity and a high sense of duty of the Premier, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Minister of Education, who alone can effectively arrest the retrogressive aspects of the existing educational structure. The nation-building department of education deserves his first attention. By dint of his earnest desire to do potential good to the tender and sprouting children and the throbbing youths, it is hoped very soon real beginnings will be made by the Education Department ushering a fresh era of hope and life with the advent of the new year, and, in that event, the main activities of the Department will shortly be directed to ameliorating the teachers' miserable lot, overhauling the syllabus and course of studies with bifurcation at suitable stages, improving the standard of teaching and general instruction by introducing modern methods by means of better and rigid inspection for assessing the work done at the same time increasing the amounts of financial help to the schools which are languishing for want of funds, weeding out the waste where necessary.

Vital Questions

To an ardent educationist's mind the following questions appeal most.

1. Is the syllabus of the Matriculation Examination which is also the school-leaving examination suitable for the generality of students a greater number of whom inevitably step out in life for careers?

2. Should there be no selective admissions at a suitable stage for attaining the Matric standard to befit students for higher academic and University courses?

3. Is there not a pressing need for the adequate provision of the vocational training facilities to arrest the drift of misfits attending the schools?

4. Is it not a regrettable fact that the general knowledge of an average Matric student is quite below the mark and consequently of a graduate deficient in diverse ways?

5. Is not the question of instilling the love of books and consequently the provision and proper use of a good library an urgent necessity in all schools and even outside school precincts?

6. Is not the question of adult education a primary need that must be satisfied by means of educative propaganda which would include lectures, radio, and visual instruction with the help of cinemas?

7. Is it not high time now to restore the cut in respect of the Government grants-in-aid of the schools with a view to make the acceptance of a minimum salary scale for teachers a condition precedent for the recognition and registration of the schools?

8. Is it not necessary to introduce without further delay a provident scheme for the benefit of teachers at the same time maintaining a register of secondary teachers qualified to teach in such schools?

9. Is not concerted action on the part of the teachers a vital necessity with a view to securing

(Continued on page 8 Col 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY

The foundation of a University for Travancore in commemoration of the Maharajah's twentieth birthday, is a welcome achievement. Travancore is educationally the most forward part of the country and the incorporation of a new university serves as a befitting index of its progress. The institution will in due course serve the needs of the whole of Kerala, which has its own distinct culture. We are not yet vouchsafed complete details regarding the organisation of the University. We trust, however, that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar and his advisers will see that the institution fulfils some distinctive purpose.

UNCONCILIATORY

Mr. Jinnah's references to the Congress in his reply to the address presented to him by some Bombay Muslims were as unconciliatory as those in his speeches at Lucknow. He said that the Working Committee's resolutions on the minority question and the "Vande Mataram" song breathed "arrogance and a patronising spirit." Even as regards the resolution on Federation, he says that the mentality behind it is that the Congress would rather be slaves of the British than have an honourable settlement with Muslims. This charge is too grotesque and vulgar to deceive anybody. However, offensive language will not in the least help the cause of unity which Mr. Jinnah professes to have at heart. If and when he can put constructive suggestions and arguments in place of abuse and innuendos, he will find the doors of the Congress ever open to him for negotiations, as indeed they were when two years ago Babu Rajendra Prasad negotiated with him. The terms which Mr. Jinnah then accepted may still be made the basis of discussions. If he evades the most natural and sensible way of resuming negotiations, progressive Muslims will, as suggested by Dr Syed Mahmud, choose other ways and other means to bring about communal unity.

ANTI-CONGRESS CAMPAIGN

Some lesser States have gone even further than Mysore. Jodhpur has declared as unlawful the local pro-Congress Praja Mandal and the Civil Liberties Union. The President of the Mandal has been arrested and more arrests are expected as a sequel to several house-raids. Nawanagar, it seems, even forbids the enlistment of Congress members in the State. The people are reported to have been asked to surrender to the authorities all the counterfoils of Congress membership forms. Deplorable as the anti-Congress campaign is, it may serve a useful purpose if it rouses the States' people to a proper sense of their semi-slavish condition and makes them more determined in their efforts to win their fundamental rights by all peaceful and ligitimate means. It is also the duty of the Congress to help them in every possible way, especially because they suffer for their loyalty to itself.

MISREPRESENTATION OF CONGRESS ATTITUDE

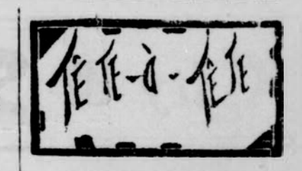
Referring to the misrepresentation of the attitude of Congressmen towards office acceptance by "The Leader" of Allahabad, when echoing Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's recent fulminations against the Congress, we had asked our contemporary to show wherein criticism by Congressmen of the unseemly haste shown by Mr. Mehta in the formation of an Interim Ministry, had exceeded the limits of ordinary criticism. Our contemporary, instead of pointing out to any such criticism in a definite manner, seeks refuge in a remark attributed to Mr. Mehta himself, that "There was no end of condemnation to which I was subjected. Those who had all alone professed truth and non-violence indulged in the most fierce falsehoods". Our contemporary had so much faith in the words of Mr. Mehta and so little in those of Congressmen, that it did not stop to reflect if Mr. Mehta might not have indulged in a bit of party rhetoric—usually excusable, but particularly so in the case of one who suddenly finds himself heavily discounted and discredited—when he uttered these words. Before asking the public to swallow all sorts of stories against Congressmen our contemporary would be well advised to ascertain from Mr. Mehta the exact nature and sources of the "fierce falsehoods" alleged to have been indulged in by Congressmen against him.

ELECTRICITY IN VILLAGES

The opening of the power station at Chitaura and Salawa in the United Provinces is an indication of the wider use of electricity in the country even in rural areas. The whole Gangetic Grid Project of which the new power stations are only a part has already a gross output of 29,000 kilo-watts, which is distributed to about 1,600 sub-stations scattered over eight western districts in the province. Its chief claim is, in the words of the Governor who opened the new stations, that it has electrified the countryside, has made electricity available in hundreds of villages and small towns at a price which should be fully remunerative to small industries, and "has thus provided a foundation on which it may be possible to build extensively the rural industrialization of this great tract of country in the west of the province". We trust the claim can be fully substantiated and the great expectations of the whole scheme will be abundantly fulfilled. There are great possibilities in this country for hydro-electric schemes, provided the schemes are carefully planned and worked out.

NO COMPARISON

Reviewing the proceedings of the Muslim League and All-India Congress Committee sessions the "Statesman" attempts to draw a moral of rather doubtful significance. The League, says our contemporary, is "less autocratic" than the Congress and that "its yoke sits lightly on three Muslim Premiers. It does not attempt to dictate provincial policies or to prevent Premiers from choosing colleagues who do not belong to it." Our contemporary does not appear to realise the fact that if the yoke of the League "sits lightly" on the three Ministries, it is because these Ministries would not last an hour longer if the League began to dictate to them. The three Ministries, as a whole, are heterogenous bodies responsible to no well organised parties in the province and held together only by ties of self-interest. It is futile therefore, to talk of the allegiance of any of these Ministries to the League or to institute comparisons between the hold exercised by the League and the Congress over the provincial Ministries.



WITHOUT COMMENT

"The hypocritical sob-stuff of the Archibishop of Canterbury and his co-meddlers, who supported the Albert Hall meeting in their pursuance of a most war-provoking piece of interference with Japan is, to say the least of it, disgusting. Why should civilians not be slaughtered? To pretend that civilians are a lot of innocent victims who look on while the murderous soldiery do the slaughtering is utter bunkum."

—Letter in a British daily paper.

* * *

To-day, if a Berlin cable is authentic, an anti-Soviet Pact will be signed at Rome between Italy, Germany and Japan.

It is not yet known, however, if the British Foreign Office has decided to be aware of the Pact.

* * *

Commenting upon the possibility of such a Pact being signed, Bori Bunder says: "It is apparent that Fascist friendships, founded on hatred of Communism, are being reinforced by the cement of common commercial interests".

What is not so "apparent" is whether it is the holy hatred of communism or the fear of the aggressive Fascists that is drawing Britain to the same circle of friendship.

* * *

POINTS OF VIEW

When the Russian, Italian or German Governments broadcast in foreign languages it is "propaganda" but when Great Britain decides to do the same thing it is merely "to place the hard facts of British news and policy before the world"

* * *

At a dinner given in the honour of Lord Brabourne, ex-Governor of Bombay and Governor-designate of Bengal, Lord Zetland dwelt on a metaphysical theme.

To quote from the Reuter report, he "recalled the metaphysical conception in the philosophical literature of India called Maya—a form of cosmic hallucination causing man to see things other than what they were. Just as Maya caused man to mistake a rope for a snake, so in the matter of relations with India good intentions were mistaken for sinister designs."

* * *

It is nothing new to find Imperialists talking the jargon of metaphysics and justifying the British domination over India in the hocus pocus terminology of what they regard as Indian spiritualism.

But in this particular instance the Secretary of State chose an unwise illustration. For, according to the philosophy of Maya, we must beware of any rope held out to us by hands that are suspect. It might be all illusion, a trick of Maya. It might really be a snake, it might be a noose.

* * *

In any case we are grateful to the Secretary of State of India for cautioning us against illusions.

Whenever tempted with constitutions and fine words we must always beware of the "Maya jal" of Imperialism.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) To counteract the Fascist move from an anti-Comintern Pact between Japan, Italy and Germany, Britain will give the lead in forming an anti-Fascist bloc with Soviet Russia, Nationalist China and the Spanish Republic.

(2) When Lord Brabourne pleaded for a "new start with a clean state" at a London dinner, he was promising immediate release of all detenus and political prisoners when he assumes governorship of Bengal.

* * *

"Does your husband always live up to the promise of his courtship days?"

"Always! In those days he said he wasn't good enough for me, and he's still proving it."

All Against It:

Federation Stands No Chance

Will Princes Agree To Election Of Their Representatives By States' People

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

What may be called the most important resolution of the recent session of the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta, was the one regarding the inauguration of Federation or the Federal Part of the Government of India Act, 1935. The resolution reiterates the Congress stand and calls upon the people as well as the Provincial Governments and Ministries to prevent the imposition of "this Federation". The last two words are very significant.

What the Congress is opposed to is the federal scheme contained in the Government of India Act. So is the Muslim League opposed to it. It can be safely stated that ten out of the eleven provinces in India are opposed to the present scheme of Federation. Seven of them are Congress Provinces. Leaving Sind alone, the three other Provinces are also opposed to Federation, if the declarations of their spokesmen are to be believed.

WORKING COMMITTEE AND FEDERATION.

The Working Committee sometime ago appointed a Committee to go into the question of Federation and report. This Committee, according to a News Agency, submitted its report in the form of a Memorandum. According to that Memorandum "a careful study of the Federal part of the Government of India Act clearly shows that there is nothing to prevent progress towards Federation." The Memorandum suggests a method which may prevent the inauguration of Federation. In that event, it is suggested that Congress should demand a British Indian Federation in the first instance.

In this connection it may be recalled that the Congress in August last declared to the people through the Election Manifesto that every endeavour would be made to prevent the introduction and functioning of the federal part of the scheme "which is intended to perpetuate the domination of imperialist interests and the feudal interests of the States over the whole country and prevent all progress towards freedom."

REITERATED AT CALCUTTA.

By the Calcutta resolution, the above position of the Congress has been reiterated. This does not mean, according to informed circles, that Congress will have nothing to do with a Federation at all. It is recognised that the form of Government for India should be a Federation of autonomous units. All sections in the Congress are opposed to the present scheme of Federation as contained in the Government of India Act. But among those who are in favour of an Indian Federation there are two schools. Acceptance of suggestions of either of them would necessitate a fundamental change in the Government of India Act by Parliament. Both schools are agreed that there should be direct elections to the Federal Legislature instead of indirect elections as provided in the Act.

TWO SCHOOLS.

One of these Schools of thought, which is slowly gaining strength wants that at the outset there should be a Federation of only the British Indian Provinces. The other School is in favour of an All-India Federation of all British Indian Provinces and Indian States, provided the States representatives to the Federal Legislature are elected by the people of the States and not nominated by the State authority as provided, under the Act at present. Those in favour of the Federation of the eleven provinces say that the relations between the States and the Federal Government will be the same as between the present Central Government and the States. It is also suggested that so far as the Special responsibilities of the Governor-General are concerned they should be confined only to Foreign affairs and Defence and nothing else. All the others including the Reserve Bank and the Railways, should be subject to the control of the Federal Legislature without any interference from the Governor-General.

The British Indian Provinces are against the present scheme of Federation as the States becoming units of the Federation would act as an obstacle to the progress of Indian people, while Indian States are reluctant to join the Federation because they feel that it would mean dual control over them and affect their sovereign power in their respective States. The British politicians want the present scheme of Federation to be inaugurated because that alone would help them to florish unhampered in India.

The position about the Indian Federation is this. The Congress is against Federation. The Muslim League is against Federation. All the British Indian Provinces are against Federation, seven of them pledged to combat the Federal Scheme. The majority of Indian States are reluctant to enter the Federation. But the British Cabinet wants to inaugurate Federation in India as early as possible.

TEST FOR PRINCES.

A prominent leader told me that the British Cabinet was very anxious to inaugurate Federation in India and would be prepared to amend the Government of India Act, if necessary. It seems obvious that the Princes would not be prepared to forego their individual rights and sovereignty by allowing their representatives in the Federal Assembly to be elected by the peoples of the States. It is considered likely, in some quarters that a Federation of the eleven British Indian Provinces may be agreed upon, with the proviso that those States which agree to the election of their representatives by the States' people may be allowed to join it.

But the Federation as contemplated in the Government of India Act 1935 will never be inaugurated much less will it function.

WINDSOR FOR AMERICA

LONDON: Nov. 5.

The American Federation of Labour's resolution respecting the Duke and Duchess of Windsor has caused a spate of conjecture.

It is widely suggested by American correspondents that the Duke, displeased by the American reaction, may cancel his trip.

Reuter's New York correspondent quotes an interview published by the Baltimore "Sun," in which M. Bedaux says: "Out of a hundred chances that the Windsors will come, about ninety have gone," adding that the Duke on a long distance telephone refused an offer made by M. Bedaux that he should withdraw from the tour.

REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT AT PARIS SAYS THOSE IN THE CLOSEST TOUCH WITH THE WINDSORS, DECLARE THAT THERE IS NO QUESTION OF A CHANGE IN THEIR PLANS AND THAT THEY WILL LEAVE ON SATURDAY AS ARRANGED.—Reuter.

WINDSOR'S PLAN UNCHANGED

NEWARK (New Jersey): Nov. 5.

On arrival here Mr. Bedaux denied the statements attributed to him by the American Press and said that, so far as he knew, the Windsors' plans were unchanged.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELTS TO ENTERTAIN WINDSOR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

It is announced from White House that Duke and Duchess of Windsor will be entertained to tea by President Roosevelt on November 12.

Mrs. James Roosevelt (Junior) will act as the hostess

Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt is leaving Washington to-day on a lecture tour and won't be in Washington during the visit of Duke and Duchess of Windsor.—Reuter.

NO CHANGE IN WINDSOR'S PROGRAMME

PARIS, Nov 5.

In reply to American press reports stating that the Duke was displeased with the American reaction and might cancel his tour, it is authoritatively stated that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor have not entertained any idea of changing their plans—Reuter's Special

NEW DELHI.—Mr. Justice Roopendra Coomar Mitter, Additional Judge, has been appointed permanent Judge of the Calcutta High Court in succession to Mr. Justice Surendranath Guha from November 8.

GOLD CASKET FOR BALDWIN

Commemoration Of Services To Britain And Empire

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Earl Baldwin was the recipient of an extraordinary ovation at the Guild Hall when, in the presence of a distinguished gathering including almost the entire Cabinet, he was given a gold casket to commemorate his services, as the Lord Mayor stated, not only to Britain, but to the whole Empire.

In a characteristic speech of thanks Earl Baldwin quoted a phrase he had read that "praise insensibly steals from a man his moral integrity, but he accepted to-day's tribute like the captain of a Football Eleven receiving the cup on behalf of the whole team.

Gratefuly recalling the loyalty of his staff, he especially paid a tribute to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who had worked with him in utmost harmony and "worked himself out even as I had done by the end of last May."

Surrendering office to Mr. Chamberlain he was fortunate to know that it was filled by a man with every gift of character and intellect and who was sure to maintain the greatness of the high office in its fullest integrity.—Reuter's Special.

RECOGNITION OF GEN. FRANCO

LONDON, November 4.

Reports that Britain was about to accord recognition to General Franco evoked an important statement by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister in the House of Commons to-day.

At the outset, Major C. R. Attlee, the leader of the Opposition, asked whether the Government had decided to give "de facto" recognition to the Spanish insurgents and the circumstances in this connection.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying, declared that it was not the intention of the British Government to vary the attitude consistently adopted towards the contending parties in Spain, which was governed by the non-intervention agreement. They were bound, however, to take into account their responsibility for the protection of British subjects and commercial interests throughout the whole of Spain including the north-west and south-west, as well as Spanish Morocco now occupied by General Franco.

Numerous questions, Mr. Chamberlain continued, could not satisfactorily be dealt with by occasional contact. The Government accordingly had entered into negotiations for the appointment of Agents by them and General Franco, respectively, for the discussion of those matters. These agents would not have diplomatic status.

Consultation with other nations had not been required, but the French Government had been kept informed. Mr. Chamberlain said this did not mean "de facto" recognition of General Franco's Government.

A host of supplementary questions were asked. Mr. A. V. Alexander, (Lab.—Sheffield, Hillsborough) whether it was true that Government contemplated sending Sir Robert Hodgson, who had been a first class British minister abroad

Mr. Chamberlain said it had not yet been decided who should be the British Agent, but that did not affect what he had stated, namely, that the Agents would have no diplomatic status or, he understood, diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Major Attlee indicated he would pursue the question on Monday, when Mr. Chamberlain said Mr. Eden would be able to make a full statement.

While official confirmation is lacking in London, the name of Sir Robert Hodgson is unofficially mentioned as the likely choice for the British Chief Agent, and the Duke of Berwick and Alba as Gen. Franco's.

Sir Robert Hodgson was Chief Agent in Moscow from 1921 to 1924.—Reuter.

CONTRACTOR IN CAR SMASH

A contractor, residing at Ghatkopar, and his chauffeur were injured on Friday evening on Agra Road at Kurla when the motor car, colliding with a small stone pillar, dashed against a tree and was smashed.

Mr. Govindji Lalji, the contractor, and his driver were brought to the K. E. M. Hospital immediately with injuries over their persons.

It appears that the driver swerved when he saw a cyclist coming from the opposite direction and in the attempt to save the cyclist, the motor car was turned when it was stated to have dashed against a tree. The owner of the car was seated at the rear.

ZAMINDARS ON WAR PATH

Attack Party Of Tenants: Several Injured In Serious Clash

LUCKNOW, Nov. 5.

A serious riot between Zamindars and tenants of Girverkhera Tehsil, Hasanganj, resulting in serious injuries to members of both the parties is reported from Unao. It is stated that a Tahsildar, who had been deputed to look into certain papers, which was in the custody of tenants was returning with the tenants when the latter was attacked by the Zamindars' party. The tenants retaliated.

Strained relations between the two parties had existed for some time, it is stated, due to the growing number of ejectments in which connection the Government had deputed a Parliamentary Secretary to enquire into the matter.

Enquiries made by the Associated Press in official quarters reveal that a number of complaints from various parts of the province by both tenants and Zamindars are being received by the Revenue Department.

A telegram from tenants in Etah complaints that the Zamindars overpowered them and dispossessed them even of seeds.—A. P.

Turkey And Jews

No More Admission From Foreign Countries

ANKARA, Nov. 4.

An absolute ban on further admission to Turkey of Jews from any foreign country, except world-famous Jewish scientists and celebrated artists, is provided in a bill that was introduced in the National Assembly to-day, sponsored by the former Minister of Agriculture Toprak.

Since the exodus of Jews from Germany started, the Turkish Government engaged about hundred German Jewish professors and specialists.—Reuter.

SPAIN AND NON-INTERVENTION

British Telegram To Franco And Barcelona

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The British Government has dispatched telegrams to General Franco and Barcelona asking for their agreement to the non-intervention resolution.—Reuter.

WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In the World Chess Championship the twelfth game played at Amsterdam ended in a draw after 26 moves. Alekhine at present leads with 7½ to 5 1/2 points.—Reuter's Special

Lord Samuel Coming To India

LONDON, November 4.

Lord and Lady Samuel are leaving for India on November 25 and returning in the middle of March. They are visiting Delhi and all the Provincial capitals.—Reuter.

Italo-German-Japanese Pact

To Be Signed In Rome To-day

ROME, Nov. 4.

The Italo-German-Japanese Pact is being signed at midday on Saturday in the Palazzo Venezia by Signor Mussolini, Herr Von Ribbentrop and Mr. Hotta, the Japanese Ambassador.

It is understood that the text will subsequently be published.

Italo-Japanese Trade Agreement

New Italo-Japanese trade agreement, which has been in negotiation for months, providing that Japan purchase Abyssinian cotton in exchange for manufactures, will possibly be signed at the same time.—Reuter.

Federal Council Donates 2,500,000 Dollars

KUALALAMPUR, Nov. 5.

The Federal Council approved the suggestion made by Malayan Rulers at a Durbar last week that they should donate 2,500,000 dollars for the provision of two squadrons of warplanes for R. A F. to be stationed in Malaya.—Reuter.

IMPORT DUTY ON DIAMONDS

Govt. Announces Reduction To 5 Per Cent To Stop Smuggling

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

A press communique announces a further reduction of five per cent. with regard to duty on diamonds and other precious stones with a view to discouraging smuggling.

The communique states:—

"In February 1936, the Government of India reduced the duty on diamonds and other precious stones imported cut and unset from 25 per cent. "ad valorem" to 10 per cent. "ad valorem" as experimental measures in order to discourage smuggling, which was then prevalent on so extensive a scale as to demoralise the regular trade entirely.

The effect of the reduction has now been reviewed and the Government of India are satisfied on information before them that even the reduced rate of duty affords incentive to smuggle. They, therefore, have decided that the duty should be further reduced to 5 per cent. "ad valorem." They are issuing a notification accordingly under Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act.—A. P.

2 SOLDIERS SHOT DEAD IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, Nov. 5

Two soldiers of the Blackwatch Regiment were shot and killed at 7 p.m.—Reuter.

SEARCH FOR NEW CABINET

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5.

M. Spaak, the Foreign Minister of the last Cabinet and now President of the Far Eastern Conference, is trying to form a Cabinet.—Reuter.

PROPOSED NEUTRAL ZONE FOR UNARMED CHINESE

Britain And U. S. To Undertake Mediation?

BRUSSELS, November 4.

The Far Eastern Conference today accepted in principle the appointment of a small sub-committee to draft a reply to Japan and propose its good offices as mediator between Japan and China. This step entails a brief interruption of the work of the Conference.

An unofficial and informal meeting of the Nine-Power Conference delegates including those of Russia, but not of China, discussed the question of sending an invitation to Japan to make contact with the Conference with a view to acquainting it with what conditions the Japanese would lay down for the cessation of hostilities.

Any proposals which the meeting arrives at will be submitted to the full Conference.

M. Litvinoff met M. Delbos this morning. Later he is to lunch with Mr. Norman Davis.

It is rumoured that the Conference may attempt to induce Britain and the United States to undertake mediation, but there are no grounds for assuming that either will accept the invidious task or that Japan will entertain such a proposal.—Reuter.

GERMAN MINORITY PARTY IN PRAGUE

Leader's Lieutenant Commits Suicide

PRAGUE, Nov. 5.

Mr. Rutha, an architect, described as the chief lieutenant of Mr. Henlein, leader of the German minority party committed suicide. He was arrested on a serious charge last month together with twelve other young men. As Mr Henlein's expert on foreign affairs he visited London recently to expound the views of Mr. Henlein's Party.—Reuter's Special.

INSURANCE EXPERT TAKEN ILL

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

A telegram by Sir N. N. Sirkar Law Member, Government of India, indicates that Mr. Sushil Chandra Sen, Government of India's solicitor, who assisted in the piloting of the Insurance Bill in the Central Assembly is lying seriously ill in Calcutta

He was to have been nominated to the Council of State for the special session commencing on November, 15 to assist the Law Member in getting the Insurance Bill through the Upper House.—United Press.

Brabourne Lunches With King And Queen

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Lord Brabourne lunched with Their Majesties at the Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

Brabourne's Appeal To Services And Congress

"Forget Past Antagonisms And Start With Clean Slate"

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Actual experience of the working of the Government of India Act was clearing up all doubts and difficulties at a very remarkable speed, declared Lord Brabourne, the Governor-Designate of Bengal, at a luncheon given in his and Lady Brabourne's honour in London by the Royal Empire Society and the East India Association. Lord Brabourne said the one hope for India and the new constitution was closer co-operation between the Ministries and the Services.

Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for Inda, presided. In proposing the toast of the guests he said:

"The ending of the Constitution still figures as a plank on the Congress platform, and the strange idea is prevalent that in framing the constitution we were actuated by some sinister, ulterior motive. The idea is wholly devoid of foundation."

Lord Zetland claimed that behind the move for establishing in India a system of government on a democratic basis there had been, despite contrary accusations, a single-minded desire to meet the natural aspirations of India's people and foster cordial relations between Britain and India, enabling them together to face with ever-increasing confidence and hope the strain and stresses of the world, whose growing pains gave cause for grave anxiety even if they presaged the birth of a new and happier future. Lord Zetland believed that the British system of government was the best yet evolved. Nevertheless, experience suggested that it was not an easy system to work; hence the movement sway from the middle path towards extremes.

GOOD INTENTIONS

Lord Zetland recalled the metaphysical conception in the philosophical literature of India called "Maya"—a form of cosmic hallucination causing man to see things other than what they were. Just as "Maya" caused man to mistake a rope for a snake, so in the matter of relations with India good intentions were mistaken for sinister designs. Just as students of this philosophy rend the veil to see things as they are so it should be the supreme endeavour of those appreciating the vital importance of harmonious co-operation to dispel the cloud which darkened the relations between the British and Indian peoples.

Lord Zetland affirmed without hesitation that as a result of the working of the constitution there was no Minister of any Provincial Government who had not already profoundly modified his view of the attitude of the Governor of the province towards his aspirations nor a Governor who had not acquired a new orientation of outlook and fresh inspiration in working with the Ministers.

There was none to whom greater gratitude was due for the improvement in this direction than Lord and Lady Brabourne. He was specially glad that Lord and Lady Brabourne were going to Bengal, for which he had an abiding affection. He proceeded to pay a glowing tribute to Sir John Anderson, who had rendered devoted service and who, with unerring instinct, had placed his finger on one of the root causes of discontent of the people of Bengal and striven unceasingly to better their economic lot. His labours in their behalf would long live enshrined in the memories of the people.

WISE GUIDANCE

Lord Brabourne, responding to the toast, paid a tribute to the chiefs under whom he worked in India. The successful introduction of the Constitution was due to the wise guidance and great political flair that Lord Linlithgow had shown and the help he had given to the Governors and political parties when help was asked. He looked back on his four years in Bombay with the greatest pleasure, and recalled with gratitude Lord Willingdon's advice at the time of the mill strike in 1934 when the question was asked: What could one man do against 120,000 millhands?

Lord Willingdon advised him: "Never you mind about that. Go ahead and good luck."

Dealing with the communal riots in Bombay last year. Lord Brabourne expressed his gratitude to the army for the assistance willingly rendered on all occasions. He mentioned that when the riots first broke out, one of the first telegrams he received came from one of the principal critics of the British army in India who said: "Please call out the troops at once".

He expressed the opinion that the delay between the end of March when the Constitution came into force and the middle of July when the Ministries took office had been valuable, enabling the Viceroy and the Governors to clear up many points misunderstood by the Congress leaders.

Dealing with the working of the Government of India Act, Lord Brabourne said that many doubts were expressed regarding the attitude of the Civil Service and the police towards the new Ministries. It was a great encouragement to find signs that the fact that the Services and the police were prepared to help was beginning to be realised. It might also be said that there was some uncertainty in the minds of the Services as to what the change would mean.

Lord Brabourne paid a tribute to the Services for the loyal manner in which they accepted the change, and went on. "One hope for India under the new Constitution is closer and closer co-operation between the Ministries and the Services t ensure that what has started so well should continue, namely, have a clean slate."

CLEAN SLATE

Lord Brabourne appealed to the Services and the Congress to forget past antagonisms, clean the slate and move together in the great work which lay ahead.

He appealed to the Congress leaders not to make the task more difficult by trying to administer the whole of India as one province. Each province had particular problems. Any move on those lines would only make the task very much harder than it was.

Lord Brabourne took as examples prohibition and labour legislation, and declared that if an attempt was made to run the latter as if India was one great province, great dangers and difficulties would lie ahead.

He concluded that he was going to Bengal with the determination to have an equally happy time as in Bombay. Paying a tribute to Sir John Anderson, he said he yet had to meet a single person who had not the highest praise for Sir John Anderson.

A distinguished gathering was present at the function. It included Lord Willingdon, H. H. the Aga Khan, Lord Stanley, Sir Firoz Khan Noon, the Marquess of Dufferin, Sir Philip Chetwode and many ex-Governors.—Reuter.

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST BATLIWALA

Plea Of 'Not Guilty'

NELLORE, November 4.

The trial began to-day before the Sessions Judge of Nellore of S. S. Batliwala of Bombay, a socialist worker, on a charge of sedition.

Mr. V. L. Ethiraj, Public Prosecutor of Madras, opening the prosecution case, said that Mr. Batliwala was charged with having delivered at Venkatagiri on September 3, a speech calculated to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law and to bring it into hatred and contempt. He detailed the objectionable passages in the speech.

The prosecution examined a C.I.D. Inspector of the Special Branch, a shorthand reporter and a Sub-Inspector of the Nellore Special branch. Batliwala, who pleaded not guilty, filed a statement, in which he said he was pledged to non-violence, the creed of the Congress. He mentioned four passages in support of his contention, saying "throughout the speech my idea was not to advocate violence or incite the people to violence. The reference to Alluri Seetharama Raju was merely by way of example of hasty action and was intended to warn the people against undesirable uprisings". He finally quoted the independence pledge of the Congress "in extenso".

Defence counsel submitted that the prosecution had not been duly sanctioned, that the speech had not been correctly reported and the reference to Alluri Seetharama Raju was not vital.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The hearing of the case was adjourned to to-morrow for defence evidence.—A.P.

KING RECEIVES AGA KHAN

LONDON, November 4.

The King received His Highness the Aga Khan this evening in connection with his position as the President of the League of Nations Assembly.—Reuter.

Frontier's Lesson For Nation

No Communal Spirit In N. W. Province

JAWAHAR'S TRIBUTE TO PATHANS

They Are Not Men Of Words, But Of Action

"During my brief tour in the Frontier, I was personally intensely conscious of the unity of India. It may be that this was due to a certain subjective state, but I think that this had an objective foundation also. I was also conscious of the fact that the people of the Frontier Province thought in terms of Indian unity and Indian freedom," observed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru giving his impressions of his tour to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia who interviewed him for the "Congress Socialist".

Child-Like People

One thing is very apparent in the Frontier", the Congress President said "and that is the absence of what is known as the communal spirit in the rest of India. Even in matters of religion, though they are undoubtedly religious in a broad sense, they are far removed from bigotry. They are a very child-like people with the virtues and failings of children."

Lesson For India

"I must say that I was deeply impressed by the people of the Frontier Province . . . . . It may be that these Frontier people may teach us many a lesson. They are not men of words and any resolution for them is something which has to be translated into deeds. The most significant example of this has been their adherence to the policy of non-violence during our struggle.

The following is the text of the interview:—

The President had made his triumphant entry into Peshawar, our Northern capital, through over 150 Victory Arches. This and other news had filled us with eager curiosity about our Himalayan Gateway. He brought us colourful stories, and, just about this time, I learnt that the practice of interviewing was not very ancient. In 1859, not so very long ago, the "New York Herald" had held the mirror to some remarkable personality. Rigid rules of style could not possibly have been evolved and I ventured to experiment for the "Congress Socialist." An annoyed smile and a few hours later we were seated in his study.

On his return from the Frontier, President Jawaharlal Nehru had contrasted the "quiet dignity" of the Frontier Muslims with the "hysteria" of the communalist Muslim League. Is the contrast quite so legitimate and are not the Frontier people a distinct cultural unit separate from the rest of India? There is of course such a thing as the essential unity of India and of her cultural past which hurdles over the many diversities of race and religion, but are the Frontier people apart of this essential unity?

THE ESSENTIAL UNITY.

With his fingertip pressed to his temple, Jawaharlal replied: "During my brief tour in the Frontier, I was personally intensely conscious of the unity of India. It may be that this was due to a certain subjective state, but I think that this had an objective foundation also. I was also conscious of the fact that the people of the Frontier Province thought in terms of Indian unity and Indian freedom. Probably their thoughts were vague and undefined and could not bear cross-examination; nevertheless, they were there as a solid obvious fact. They were continually referring both in their public addresses and in their private talks to the freedom of India and not to any local freedom of their own. Probably this sense of Indian unity and freedom has consciously grown in them in recent years since the non-co-operation movement and after, but I imagine that the background of it was present long before." Nehru's hand had moved down to his chin and he added: "It is true that they have a strong feeling of kinship with the people across the border, with the border tribes in the semi-independent area beyond India and in Afghanistan Even with the Afghans proper they have the feeling of kinship because of language and cultural relations," and the President halted at each word as he said, "but politically speaking they look very definitely to India. It is obvious that the tightening of the political bonds between the Frontier province and the rest of India has been due to common sacrifices for a common cause."

NO COMMUNALISM THERE.

The simple culture of the Frontier is profoundly impressive and I looked at his strong and pretty Peshawar's sandals, as the President, added:

"One thing is very apparent in the Frontier and that is the absence of what is known as the communal spirit in the rest of India. Even in matters of religion, though they are undoubtedly religious in a broad sense, they are far removed from bigotry. They are a very child like people with the virtues and failings of children. It is not easy for them to intrigue and so their actions have a certain simplicity and sincerity which compels attention. Their customs also afford a pleasant contrast to some of the customs prevailing in other parts of India. For instance, Purdah is not very prevalent except in cities and the further away one goes the less of it there is. There was a regular corps of Pathan women volunteers among the Red Shirts. In the tribal areas I am told there is no Purdah at all."

TRANS-FRONTIER TRIBES.

For almost a year, now, the border tribes of the Frontier are continuing the tradition which, with the last Burmese war, came to a definite close in the rest of India. Against the pounding technique of Imperialism, they have mainly their stout hearts to defend them. What moves these hearts? "I do not know enough about these tribal ones to say much. But one thing is obvious that their love for independence is something fierce and unquenchable. Only a process approaching extermination is likely to end it. The only possible approach to them will have to be a friendly approach giving them perfect freedom. To any hostile approach they will put up, as they have put up in the past, and unbending resistance. But they are very susceptible to friendship and they will do anything almost for those whom they consider their friends. A friendly approach therefore is certain to be awarded with the best of results. It must be remembered that this tribal area is a narrow strip of territory from 50 to 80 miles across containing sparse population. The numbers effected are thus relatively small. They are terribly poor and their problems are basically economic. It should not be difficult to solve them from the economic point of view but that solution itself will fail if it involves forcible political suppression. Whatever they do, they will have to do willingly."

The Indian National Congress has time and again expressed its solidarity with the tribes' fierce desire for freedom. The Congress has approached the tribes in an eminently friendly manner. Could the tribesmen be unaware of this approach? Could they also be unaware of the fact that the Congress is fighting for the freedom of India as a whole? Difficulties might sometimes arise which cause confusion, but what is the basic relation between the Frontier tribes and the rest of India?

NOT FOOLS, THOUGH SIMPLE.

"Sometime back there was a report in the newspapers that the Waziri leader had delivered a speech in which he condemned the kidnappings that had taken place and said that some mischief makers were responsible for them. So far as he was concerned, he was strongly opposed to such crimes as they brought discredit to him and his followers. He would do everything in his power to punish the miscreants. Indeed, he invited the leaders of the National movement to come and enquire on the spot. It was not possible under the circumstances for any such enquiry to be held but I think that in this matter of kidnappings his statement was a perfectly "bona-fide" one. It was obviously not to his interest that such things should occur. He is up against a big thing, that is, the Forward Policy of the British Government and the kidnapping of a few individuals does not help. It only prejudices people against him. We must remember that these tribal people are no fools, although they are simple, more or less, uneducated folk. Men who have the power of organisation and resistance that

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

their leaders have shown must have some understanding of events. I feel sure that such men when approached in a right way and in a free manner will be willing to meet that approach more than half way. It is not a pleasant or an easy thing for them to continue to suffer the terrible hardships which modern war with its aeroplanes and bombings brings. They would like an honourable way out, but they would not look at anything which involves their subjection. There should be no difficulty in a free India in dealing with them on friendly terms."

The Forward Policy of the Government inspite of the heavy expenditure involved has been a patent failure. Is not heavy list of casualties, notwithstanding its gross official underestimate, an eloquent testimony of the failure?

"The Forward Policy of the British Government involving periodical little wars has been a patent failure even from the point of view of the British Government. It has not succeeded in subduing the tribes; only the heavy cost of it has fallen on India. It is stated that recent operations in Waziristan have cost a lakh of rupees a day. The air bombing expeditions though they involve a great deal of damage and destruction have not shaken the "morale" of the tribal people. Whatever other policy might be adopted, the present British policy must be given up."

VAST RESERVES OF STRENGTH.

The "morale" of the tribes has not been shaken and the present British policy must be given up. Could not the President, after his tours throughout the country, say that the "morale" of the Indian people as a whole has mounted considerably and the day of freedom is within sight? Indeed, it has been suggested from quite responsible platforms that, another five years, India will be a Peoples' Republic. When I put these questions to Jawaharlal, I reminded him of what he had told us in an earlier conversation, of the quiet yet vibrant hum of assent that would pass through vast masses as the speaker pledged them to freedom.

"I must say that I was deeply impressed by the people of the Frontier province. I am used to big crowds and popular enthusiasm but the discipline and quiet dignity, of these people were striking. The words they uttered did not seem to be airy flourishes meaning little. They seemed to mirror the desire of their hearts and behind them they carried the impression of reserves of strength. The whole of India has reason to be proud of these [illegible] people and inevitably when India is a free country, as it should be before many years are out, they will have an honoured place in it.

NOT MEN OF WORDS.

The Frontier people will of course have an honoured place in Free India. Even to-day, while falling in line with the national development, they have showed what an effective vanguard they can be. Imbued with a morality of life and death entirely dissimilar to that of the rest of India, they have yet accepted the civilisation of peace and given the Congress technic a deeper import.

It may be that these Frontier people may teach us many a lesson. They are not men of words and any resolution for them is something which has to be translated into deeds. The most significant example of this has been their adherence to the policy of non-violence during our struggle. This policy has affected the whole of India deeply and it has been largely imbibed by the people as a whole, who have gradually come to recognise its efficacy. Still, for many, it is a synonym for inactivity and for some it is a cloak for cowardice. But nobody can accuse the Pathans of physical cowardice in a struggle. If they have accepted non-violence and acted up to it, it is through their strength, not weakness. Their example is thus full of meaning for all of us and it will help us to develop this technique even further combining peaceful action with efficient action leading to results.

PEACEFUL YET DYNAMIC.

The world is full of hatred and wars and yet there are large masses of men of peace. To them, all struggles against evil imbued with a sense of peace, pre-eminently the Indian struggle, have a deep import. All over the world now there is an anxiety for peaceable development and the Popular Front movements take full account of it. By single laws and yet in a revolutionary way, they hack away at the political and economic power of bankers, armament manufactures, big capitalists and the like. In this manner, reaction is robbed of its strength piecemeal so that it is made incapable of a general offensive. Is there a possibility of this trend continuing?

The development of Popular mass movements in other countries shows an evergrowing reliance on a peaceful technique of struggle. This is in contrast with the aggressive and blatant violence of Fascist countries. Where these peaceful methods have been pursued, strength has been built up for the popular cause, as in France, "Front Populaire." In Spain, this happened also to a large extent but militarist and fascist violence brought about a crisis. What will happen in other countries, it is difficult to say. But it seems, in any event, the right and the expedient course for People's Front movement is to be built up on peaceful lines. In India probably the chances and the advantages of such a peaceful development of strength are greater than elsewhere. Danger here as elsewhere comes from possible violence from the other side. It should be remembered also that the background of the Indian struggle though essentially peaceful, is equally dynamic and ultimately coercive. Therefore, the old-styled pacifist doctrine of passivity has no application to our non-violent dynamic struggle, which is far from being passive."

As Jawaharlal answered this question, I noticed a sad clarity in his eyes and he seemed to be looking beyond people and things into the distance.

Members of the New Education fellowship delegation in Madras. The Delegation consists of Dr. R. I. Zilliacus, Mr. E. Salter and Mr. P. P. Boviet, Madras accorded a splendid reception to them. The bearded gentleman is Prof. Boviet, Zilliacus, Chairman with hat, and Mr. Salter Davis.

Miss Lilian Corri, President of the East Dulwich and Camberwell Physic Centre London arrived Bombay on Thursday and was given a reception by the Spiritualist Society of India. The above is a group taken on the occasion.

No Indian Involved In Trinidad Riots

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

It has been ascertained that no Indians are involved in the recent riots in Trinidad oil fields where troops have been dispatched.

Indians are mainly employed in sugarcane fields.—United Press.

NEXT MEETING OF A.I.C.C.

C. P. Provincial Congress Committee To Invite Sessions

NAGPUR, Nov. 5.

Enquiries made by the "Associated Press" in local Congress circles show that the question whether the next A.I.C.C. meeting should be held at Nagpur or Wardha will be discussed at a meeting of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee on November 21 when a final decision in the matter will be taken. So far nothing has been decided definitely.

It is understood that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, after returning from Calcutta, discussed with the Secretary of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee the question of extending an invitation to the A.I.C.C. to hold its next meeting either at Nagpur or Wardha, whichever place was more convenient, and it was agreed to consult local Congress workers before taking a decision.

As regards the possible date of the A.I.C.C. meeting, if it meets at Nagpur, opinion in local Congress circles favours the last week of December or first week of January, so that All-India Congress workers may be present here on the occasion of the death anniversary of Mr. M. V. Abhyankar which falls on January 2 next.

The final decision of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee will be communicated to the A.I.C.C. Office at Allahabad, after which an announcement as to the dates and venue of the next meeting of the A.I.C.C. will be made.—A.P.

Orissa Assembly

CUTTACK, Nov. 5.

The 2nd session of the Orissa Assembly which commences on December 1, will last till the 9th.

There will be seven days' sitting out of which five days have been allotted to Government Bills and two days for non-official bills and resolutions. Three Bills, which had been referred to a Select Committee, will be passed into Law in this session.—United Press.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

ATHOS'S ACCUSATION.

"Assassin of Buckingham and Felton, and my brother's murderer, I demand justice upon you, and I swear that if it be not granted to me, I will execute it myself."

With these words, Lord de Winter went to D'Artagnan's side, leaving the place free for another accuser. Milady buried her head in her hands and tried to collect her thoughts.

"My turn," said Athos, trembling as does a lion at the sight of a serpent. "I married that woman when she was a young girl, I married her in opposition to the wishes of my family. I gave her my wealth, my name. Then one day I discovered that she was branded—this woman was marked with a fleur-de-lis on her left shoulder."

"I defy you to find the tribunal which pronounced that infamous sentence against me," said Milady springing up from her seat.

"I defy you to find who executed it!"

"Silence!" said the man in the red cloak. "It is for me to reply to that!"

"FIND THE TRIBUNAL."

"Who is it? Who is it?" cried Milady in terror, her hair wild as if it had been alive.

All eyes were turned towards this man. He was unknown to all except Athos. Even Athos looked at him with as much stupefaction as the others, for he knew not how he could be mixed up in the horrible drama which was now drawing to its close.

After slowly and solemnly approaching Milady, so that only the table separated them, the unknown took off his mask.

With increasing terror Milady for some time scrutinised that pale face, framed with black hair and whiskers, the eyes of which gazed icely at her.

"Oh, no, no!" she screamed, turning and pressing herself to the wall.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

(Continued from page 6)

der. It is these possibilities which are being exploited by Fascist spies, and by such of the old guards as have become their tools in order to secure their opportunist ends.

Defend The Soviet

If the executions, which are taking place to-day in Russia, were the blows of a despotic regime as some people would have us believe, they would not coincide as they do, with the inauguration of the most democratic constitution in the world. In Soviet Russia they are being accompanied by the widening of democratic rights and of the liberties of the people as a whole. The people of Soviet Russia are solidly behind their State in suppressing these dastardly attacks of the secret agents of the Fascist war-mongers. All those who are pledged to fight for socialism, all those who admire the new social order that is being built in Soviet Russia must rally to its defence, must rally to make the 20th Anniversary Celebration a mighty demonstration against the Fascist aggression in Spain and China, against the secret war of sabotage, against colonial oppression, imperialist war and for Socialism.

Poona's Send-Off To Congress Ministry

OBJECTIVE OF OFFICE ACCEPTANCE IS IMPROVEMENT OF PEASANTS' LOT, SAYS KHER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA: November 4.

The first Congress Cabinet, which assumed reins of office of the Presidency as the result of Congress decision to accept office under the Provincial Autonomy introduced by the New Government of India Act, are leaving Poona, the Monsoon Capital of the Province, to assemble at Bombay to-morrow.

Since it was in Poona in July last that the Congress Cabinet assumed office and since they are now leaving Poona for the time being, the local Congress organisations took the opportunity of arranging a send-off function in honour of the Hon. Mr. Kher, the Premier, and his colleagues in the Cabinet.

"AT HOME."

In the evening the ministers and a large number of citizens were entertained to an "At-Home" in the premises of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee office in the Shanwar Peth. The Ministers came there after visiting the office of "Lokshakti" the local Congress daily.

The Ministers present for this function besides the Premier were Dr. Gilder, Mr. Desai, Mr. Latthe, and Mr. Patil. Messrs. Munshi and Nurie were unable to attend the functions owing to important business elsewhere and had sent messages regretting their inability to attend.

AT SHANWAR WADA

The "At-Home" over, the Ministers went to the Shanwar Wada Maidan where a mass meeting attended by nearly 10,000 people was held with Sjt. Shankarrao Deo President of the M.P.C.C. in the chair, the proceedings began with singing of the first two stanzas of "Bande Mataram." Prominent besides the Ministers among those who attended the meeting were Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, the Karanatak leader and Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, member of the Congress Working Committee.

REAL TEST.

Sjt. Shankarrao Deo, in his opening remarks, said that the meeting was called to give a temporary send-off to the Congress Cabinet of the Province. What the Congress Raj in the Province had brought to the people was already on the table. Those achievements, achieved in the space of only three months and a half, were no less creditable. But the real test would be the degree to which they fulfilled the hopes that the Congress policy and programme had aroused in the minds of the public.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil stressed the necessity of continuing the present annual Poona exodus of the Government and said that that would help to keep before the eyes of the Ministry the interests of the peasants and workers, who formed the warp and woof in the cloth of Maharashtra politics. He pitied the critics, who now could see no good point in the doings of the Ministry.

Mr. K. M. Jedhe also exhorted that relief to the peasants must form the vanguard of the Congress Ministry's programme.

YOUTHS' PLEA

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan pleaded for the younger section of Maharashtra Congressmen and said that all their criticisms levelled against the Ministry were out of good motives and tended to strengthen the hands of the Ministry than to weaken them.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, rising to reply tendered his profuse thanks for the honour done to him and to his colleagues. He understood the sentiments that prompted the word "temporary" being used by speaker after speaker to qualify the "send-off". He promised that after going to Bombay he would not forget that the send-off was for the time being.

Proceeding Mr. Kher said that the Ministry were alive to the full implications of the policy of office acceptance and to the needs and grievances of the public. They had also not forgotten that being the small achievement, a great amount still remained unachieved. They were not unmindful of their election pledges as contained in the Election Manifesto of the Congress and were convinced that their task would not be complete unless the condition of the peasantry was improved.

Coming to critics, the Premier said, that they were his best friends. He was not afraid of them. His role, however, was one of servant. Although they were the Ministers, the public were their masters—the rulers. The electorate was their final judge and the strength of the Ministry lay in their might.

COMMENDABLE

Mr. Kher congratulated the Hindus and Muslims of the City on the commendable settlement they had brought out by mutual deliberations of Sonya Maruti dispute. He said he was never so happy as on the day on which the settlement was submitted by the Government. All differences, whether political or religious, must be done away with and solid unity must be achieved.

In conclusion Mr. Kher exhorted all to join and strengthen the Congress to enable it to achieve the cherished goal of India's freedom.

The function terminated with "Bande Mataram".

ANOTHER KISAN MARCH

Bihar Provincial Executive's Decision

PATNA, Nov. 3.

That the Kisans should hold another demonstration and march to the Assembly Chamber at the opening of the next session of the Assembly was decided by the Bihar Provincial Kisan Council at a meeting held yesterday.

It will be recalled that the Kisans held a demonstration and marched in large numbers to the Assembly Chamber at its last session in order to ventilate their demands and draw the attention of the Government to them.—A. P.

Epidemics In Bihar

PATNA, (By Mail).

Four hundred and eighty-three deaths were caused by cholera in Bihar during the week ended October 16, the heaviest mortality being in Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts, with 136 and 121 deaths respectively. There were no deaths from plague.

A review of statistics shows that during the month of September the incidence of cholera was high in the districts of Gaya, Bhagalpur, Mazaffarpur and Patna, while the disease abated in the districts of Monghyr and Darbhanga. In Bihar proper the districts of Shahabad recorded no deaths and Hazaribagh, Palamau and Singhbhum in Chota Nagpur were immune from the disease.

The number of attacks and deaths for the whole province from cholera were 972 against 1,018 of the previous month, and 526 against 519 of the previous month, respectively, states a Press Note. Adequate measures were taken to combat the disease. In each of the districts of Monghyr, Santhal Parganas, Gaya and Muzaffarpur a Government epidemic doctor was detailed 22,000 c.c.'s of cholera vaccine and 5,873 phials of choleraphage were distributed free during the month.

Small-pox showed signs of subsidence throughout the province during the month. The districts of Purnea and Santhal Parganas recorded no attack or death. While the total number of cases was 195 against 229 of the previous month, mortality showed a decreasing tendency registering 49 deaths against 54 of the previous month.

Malaria did not show much variation in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Purnea and Bhagalpur. Six Government doctors were detailed to Muzaffarpur and 2 in Darbhanga to work in the affected areas. Ten District Board doctors were also working in Purnea and 11 in Bhagalpur. Quinine was supplied free by Government and distributed in all the affected areas.—A. P.

During the week ended October 30, the intake of recruits in the London area for the regular Army was double that of the corresponding week of the previous year.

REORGANISATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page 6.)

legitimate social status which is largely a matter of man's financial position?

Living Conditions For Teachers

The above are some of the vital and searching questions which await an urgent solution at the hands of the Government and educational experts. The inevitable outcome of the indifference and apathy on the part of the Government is that education is having its course just like a ship adrift without a captain, a steward and a rudder. To further augment the difficulties the Education Department implemented a revised reduced scale of salaries to teachers in Government high schools despite the thoughtful observations of the D.P.I. which would serve as an eye-opener to those in high authority. The report says:—

"Teachers in general have to carry on the work sometimes under most disheartening conditions, particularly in respect of security of tenure, pay and prospects. The status in society enjoyed by the secondary teacher, on the whole, is far from satisfactory. This in turn, unfortunately depends too often on the annual income of the person concerned and the pay offered in the majority of non-Government schools to teachers can hardly be said to be such, as can afford the necessary modicum of comfort and respectability."

But, unfortunately, with the same stroke of pen the Department has revised the scale of salary reducing the same which now stands at Rs. 45 to start with for a graduate. This has had repercussions on the salaries paid to teachers in private schools. This is, indeed, not unlike the bad taste which requires little propagation.

The Educational Inspector, Central Division, observes in this connection:—

"The meagre prospects on account of the revised reduced salary and scale and the uncertainty of permanent employment even after undergoing training at their own expense, do not attract the right type of persons to the department and a good deal of difficulty is experienced in filling up vacancies with suitable persons. I am afraid, this will, in the long run, tell upon the efficiency of Government Educational institutions."

Viewed in the light of the above facts is it not high time the Government rectified its own mistake by at least revising the initial salary bringing up to Rs. 75 per month with a view to facilitating the question of fixing the minimum salary for teachers in private schools somewhere in the vicinity of Rs. 60 for a graduate and Rs. 75 for a trained graduate to start with. But all this implies the immediate increase in the Government grants-in-aid.

Out of 609 schools (215 high schools and 394 middle schools) in the Presidency, the Government institutions for only 24, and out of the teachers numbering in all 6,999, only 2,726 are graduates, 1,163 are trained. While the percentage of trained teachers in private schools comes to about 15 only. The salaries of these poor teachers vary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 outside the city of Bombay. And in this city itself it is generally not more than Rs. 50 even in case of a graduate. Really these are not living wages for a graduate who intends to stick to his noble profession. His is in a miserable plight. Let us however, look forward with hope that the ensuing Secondary Teachers' Conference successfully finds out the ways and means to get over the present debacle and endeavour to implement them as soon as possible by means of a concerted action putting forward their case with frankness and courage which alone can effectively move the popular Government which is bound to reorganize the nation-building departments by broad-basing the entire structure of education bringing in its wake all round progress and needful amenities.

FLOOD RELIEF IN BIHAR

Amounts Distributed To Districts

PATNA, Nov. 3.

The local Government distributed a sum totalling Rs. 60,000 to various districts, which suffered from the last floods. Out of the sum Bhagalpur received Rs. 24,000, Monghyr Rs. 23,000, Saran Rs. 5,000, Muzaffarpur Rs. 3,000, Darbhanga Rs. 2,000, Champaran Rs. 1,800 and Shahabad Rs. 1,605.

The following allotments have been made under the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Loans Act; Bhagalpur Rs. 1,00,000 under the Agriculturists' Loan Act and Rs. 6,000 under the Land Improvement Loans Act; Tirhut Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 4,000 under the two respective heads; Patna Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 10,000 and Chota Nagpur Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively. Rs. 21,000 has been given to the various districts for the provision of boats during floods.—A. P.

FLOOD CONFERENCE

PATNA, (By Mail.)

The North Bihar "Flood Conference" convened by the Bihar Government will be opened here by His Excellency the Governor on November 10 and will continue for the next two days.

The conference will consist of experts on matters relating to floods officials and non-officials and will be representative of all interests concerned. It has been called in order to discuss the problem of North Bihar floods generally and with a view to enabling the Government to come to a decision as regards policy. The Irrigation Department has prepared material for reference.

Among others, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha are also expected to attend.

Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha left for Supaul and Madhipura in North Bhagalpur to-day in order to study the effects of the recent floods there.—A. P.

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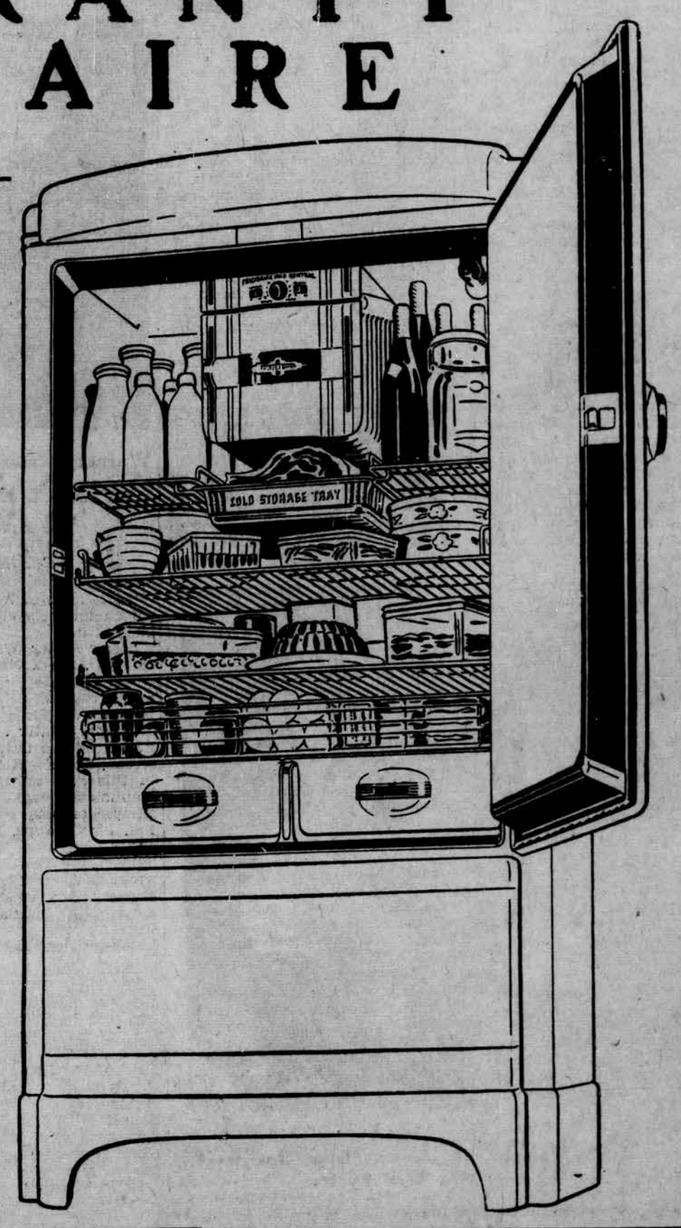


FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

"Slave Ship" At The Regal—"Way Out West" At The Wellington—And, "Vogues Of 1938" —Retained For The Second Week—"Said O'Reilly To McNab" At The Excelsior—"The Plainsman" At The Broadway—"Rainbow On The River" At Edward—Waikiki Wedding" At The Palace

Laurel And Hardy in "Way Out West" at the Wellington retained Second Week.

LAUREL AND HARDY STAY AT THE WELLINGTON

"Way Out West" Uproarious Musical Comedy

The funniest uproarious M.-G.-M. Hal Roach Musical Comedy "Way Out West" with Laurel and Hardy continues its great successful second Week from to-day.

As the title indicates our old friends Laurel and Hardy are in this picture committed to lurid adventures in the wild and woolly West where men are only men who wear check shirts, chaps and sombreros and all others are dudes even if they are clad in rags.

Laurel and Hardy arrive in Brushwood Gulch in search of the heiress to a gold mine. The feckless Laurel blurts out the secret to James Finlayson, a crooked saloonkeeper, who immediately claims the fortune for his flashy wife Sharon Lynne. The remainder of the film is concerned with the asinine efforts made by Laurel and Hardy to recover the deed of the mine so that Rosina Lawrence, Finlayson's ward and drudge may get her rights.

The story is slight but enriched with innumerable riotous incidents and a good many typical gags. The comedy stars have a surprise in store for their admirers for they indulge in a hilarious burlesque of concert dancing and also sing "The Lonesome Pine" with great effect. Not the least amusing incident is the noncnalant manner in which Stan Laurel bicks his thumb and produces a light with more certainty than from a petrol lighter, an accomplishment which Hardy practises assiduously without success . Other laughable sequence s occur when the two attempt to break into the saloon and rifle the safe. Laurel is as ludicrous and Hardy as amusingly exasperated as ever, the supporting cast have very little to do but you will enjoy this entertaining and swiftly paced film.

". . SAID O'REILLY TO McNAB"

At The Excelsior

This fluent exploitation of the traditional comedy enmity of the Irish and the Scotch is assured of delightful acceptance anywhere. It is, indeed, one of the most stimulating comedies we have seen for a long, long time—rich in sparkling situations, riotous in comedy incident, which alternately shows an O'Reilly or a McNab as top dog, and irresistible in its racial urbanities of dialogue now at the Excelsior. Add the sterling characterisation of the two Wills—Fyffe and Mahoney—and the ever-increasing pace of the comedy tempo, and we have the reasons why the film cannot miss being a joy to any patron, whatever his taste in comedy entertainment.

High spots in a picture which literally teems with them include the first meeting of our heroes, when Tim blithely swindles Malcolm in the course of a "two lumps of sugar and a fly" gag. Next we have an uproarious golf match, in which both the cunning adversaries strive to lose a first hole—there are bets to be made later—and thereafter play miraculously, seeing that McNaib's consent to the marriage is the prize. Then there is an hilarious alcoholic sequence where the wily McNab tries to get a share of O'Reilly's mythical slimming formula, which, incidentally does clean up a fortune. Above all else, perhaps, there is the furious comedy of a song and dance party where Tim put over the most marvellous exposition of comedy tap-dancing which has adorned any screen to date.

Will Fyffe is simply grand as the pawky old Scot—the cautious Aberdonian to the life—while the other Will as the blarneying Tim presents a richly urbane figure of Hibernian rascality.

"Said O'Reilly to McNab" at the Excelsior this week with Will Mohoney and Will Fyffe.

"RAINBOW ON THE RIVER"

Brilliant Musical At The Edward

"Rainbow on the River," RKO Radio Picture's brilliant musical production starring the nine-year-old lyric tenor Bobby Breen, is being shown at The Edward this week. This amazing child star, who has now reached the highest rung of popularity in the screen world, gives a delightful and highly admirable performance in the stellar role, proving that he is not only an excellent child singer but also a brilliant actor as well. He sings a number of delightful melodies including "Rainbow on the River" and "Waiting for the Song." He is supported by an able cast that includes May Robson, Charles Butterworth, Binnie Barnes and Louise Beavers.

The story reveals Bobby as a young waif born in the Southland and reared by the loyal coloured slave of his deceased parents and later taken to the aristocratic surroundings of New York. The singing of the boy star is the feature of the film, while Charles Butterworth supplies the comedy. May Robson is shown in another of her old women roles.

COMPLETE SERIAL SHOW

This Sunday morning there will be again another extra show at The Palace for the full exhibition of that amazing serial "Pirate Treasure" starring screen's greatest dare-devil, Richard Talmadge.

Tennis is not the only thing that Joy Hodges scores in. See her new musical picture for Universal "Merry-go-Round of 1938".

Warner Baxter and Joan Bennett in "Vogues of 1938" at the New Empire retained Second Week

"WANGER'S VOGUES OF 1938"

Gay Technicolour Musical At The New Empire

There's something new in screen musicals under the cinema sun, at last!

"It's "Walter Wanger's Vogues of 1938", the Technicolour musical which came to town last week and treated New Empire Theatre is held over for a second week.

Warner Baxter and Joan Bennett head the dazzling cast of screen, stage and night club stars in this gay, romantic tale of Manhattan, which offers us a glimpse of next year's fashions in fun, girls, gowns, music, dances and love, from the pens of Samuel and Bella Spewack, who wrote the sensational Broadway success, "Boy Meets Girl". And, incidentally there's a thrill in store for you when you see what has been done with Technicolour.

MERRY TALE OF MANHATTAN

The film, which introduces the gorgeous Walter Wanger Models, garnered in the producer's search for the "most photographed girls in the world," casts Baxter as head of the House of Curson. New York's most fashionable dress-making establishment, while Joan Bennett is seen as a lovely debutante who jilts a millionaire (Alan Mowbray) on her wedding day to become a mannequin.

Helen Vinson is seen as Baxter's extravagant, stage-struck wife, and Jerome Cowan is the shady producer who stars her in a flop show, which she has persuaded friend husband to back. Contributing generously to the general merriment are the reliable Mischa Auer, playing a penniless Russian prince whom the jealous Mowbray sets up in a rival fashion establishment in order to ruin Baxter.

Baxter's selfish wife quits him when he fails to save Cowan's show. Joan and Baxter realize their love for each other and, just as Mowbray is about to achieve his wicked purpose and send Baxter to the wall, Baxter hits on a million dollar idea—he stages a huge fashion show called "Vogues of 1938" with singers, dancers, entertainers, models, etc., using the sets salvaged from the show he backed. It's a tremendous hit—and the day is saved for love.

DAZZLING ENTERTAINMENT

Wanger has lined up a breath-taking array of entertainers for the production numbers, admirably staged by Seymour Felix. Among them are Georgie Tapps, Virginia Verrill, Fred Lawrence, Gloria Gilbert, the Olympic Trio, the Wiere Brothers, Rocco and Saulter, the Four Hot Shots and Victor Young and his orchestra. Others who score in the splendid cast are Marjorie Gateson, Dorothy Mcnuity, Alma Kruger, Polly Rowles, Marla Shelton, Hedda Hopper and Roman Bohnen.

The production, which was spiritedly directed by Irving Cummings introduces several singable new song hits, including "That Old Feeling", which is credited to Lew Brown and Sammy Fain, "Lovely One", by Frank Loesser and Manning Sherwin, "Red Hot Heat" and "Fall Fashion Forecast," by Louis Alter and Paul F. Webster. The production is released through United Artists.

"Walter Wanger's Vogues of 1938", is smart fast-paced, dazzling entertainment—and boy, is it funny! Double-check it as a "must".

A SNAPPY SHOW

"Beauty Parade In Midnight Rhythm"

That the London Revue Company has almost an inexhaustible repertoire was once again revealed on Thursday night, when the third complete change was put across the footlights of the Capitol with great verve and vigour. The "piece de resistance" of the new programme was, of course, the "Beauty on Parade in Midnight Rhythm". It offorded a complete contrast to the other "hot" numbers and was almost classical in its severely simple yet rhythmic movements.

The perfect contrast to this was provided by the acrobatic dancing of Miss Renie Joliffe who was repeatedly cheered for her sheer suppleness. "Bubbles", of course, carried as usual a big burden on her very capable shoulders. Miss Chika Lane and Mr. Billy Rhodes deserves mention for their clever work. And finally the musical innovations provided by Miss Gertrude Cocannon and Mr. Norman Parry proved instantly popular.

"WAIKIKI WEDDING"

South Sea Comedy Romance At The Palace

High comedy, music and romance in glamorous Waikiki, enacted by a splendid cast including some of the best known names of the radio and screen, and splendidly conceived and directed, make "Waikiki Wedding," which has come to The Palace this week a brilliant and thoroughly enjoyable evening entertainment. The cast is headed by Bing Crosby and includes Bob Burns, Martha Raye and Shirley Ross in the main roles, with background and atmosphere provided by 250 native dancers, drummers and musicians.

The photography is beautiful and there are a number of native ceremonial dances which will be long remembered. In particular there is a native wedding and barbaric "drum dance" which will be classed among the most effective motion picture scenes captured by the camera.

B. Crosby outdoes himself in this picture. Not only does he sing several charming melodies in his own distinctive manner but he plays the part of a livewire press agent with great verve and elan. The picture was masterfully directed by Frank Turtle.

(Continued from Col. 7)

the high seas and along the African coast, and it is a dramatic climax which clears the future for the captive couple and send the illfated slaver to its ominous destiny The story of "Slave Ship" which is based on the novel by George S. King was written by William Faulkner and the screen play is the work of Sam Hellman Lamar Trotti and Gladys Lehman. George Sanders, Jane Darwell and Joseph Schildkraut are among those who appear in the huge cast. Darryl F. Zanuck, vice president in charge of production at Twentieth Century—Fox chose Tay Garnett to direct, with Nunnally Johnson as associate producer.

"Slave Ship" retained at the Regal for the second week with Warner Baxter, Wallace Beery and Elizabeth Allan

WARNER BAXTER AND WALLACE BEERY STAR IN "SLAVE SHIP"

Second Week At The Regal

Storming in epic sweep over half the world, as the last slaver sails on its last desperate voyage, "Slave Ship" running for the 2nd week at the Regal Theatre, giving the screen a new claimant for the title of mightiest of all the sea sagas. Twentieth Century-Fox's most spectacular production of the year, "Slave Ship" co-stars Warner Baxter and Wallace Beery in a pulsing tale of the slave-trading era, with Elizabeth Allan and Mickey Rooney among those on the boat as. with decks reddened by mutiny, it roams the seas on its final furyracked voyage. In the most colourful role of a colourful career, Warner Baxter plays Captain Jim Lovett, romantic scourage of two seas, who defies the navies of the world, is betrayed by a shipmate, and fights at last for love in the greatest sea adventure of them all. Wallace Beery, whose long list of shipboard roles reads like a veritable history of the salt-water cinema, sinks his teeth into a meaty role that presents him as villainous mate of the slaver—bigfisted, bullheaded, genial and treacherous to his dying breath, one minute a roaring beast, the next, a gentle child; friend and foe alike to the captain he serves—and betrays. "Slave Ship" traces the tempestuous career of a swift bark engaged in the slave trade and its courageous captain, Warner Baxter, who planned to retire from "blackbirding" to settle down to a new life with his young bride, Elizabeth Allan. As they sail on Baxter's boat on the honeymoon cruise which is to mark the end of its days as a slaver, they find they have been betrayed by the mate, Wallace Beery, and the crew, avid for more slaving profits. The honeymoon cruise is turned into a voyage in which they are continually brought face to face with danger and death. Sought by the navies of every nation and torn by mutiny aboard, the slave ship sails on through adventures on

(Continued in Col. 5)

"THE PLAINSMAN"

At The Broadway

The beautiful romance of "Wild Bill" Hickok and "Calamity Jane," two frontier characters who wrote their names large in American history, is the motivation of the new Cecil DeMille epic, "The Plainsman," a magnificent saga of American greatness in the making, now showing at the Broadway, Kingsway, Khodabad Circle, Dadar. The leading roles are played by Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur, the romantic couple who scored in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." They are supported by a score of brilliant actors including James Ellison as "Buffalo Bill" Charles Bickford as John Lattimer, notorious gun-runner: Porter Hall as Jack McCall, the man who slew Hickok; Paul Harvey as the Indian sachem "Yellow Hand"; Helen Burges, recently "discovered in a Hollywood by DeMille and given the important role of Mrs. William A. Cody, and many others. Custer Massacre Portrayed "The Plainsman" is produced in the broad and lavish manner which is DeMille's undisputed province in the motion picture field. Its mighty sweep embraces several battles, including the massacre of Custer and his men at Little Big Horn, and the infiltration of thousands of eager frontier-folk in covered wagon, on horseback and on foot into the new land freshly wrested from the Indian. Among the first to go in to the new land is Hickok, sent to find out who is selling guns to the Indians in violation of the law. He meets Miss Arthur, driver of a stage coach, and falls in love with her. He resents her familiarity with other men and doesn't show his emotion. It is after Custer and his men are defeated that Cooper learns that Bickford and Hall are responsible for the illegal guns. He manages to herd them and their teamsiers into Miss Arthur's saloon and there engages them in a poker game until the troops arrive. The story reaches a tremendous climax in the few minutes during which the half-dozen hostile gun-runners face the lone man who is guarding them single-handed.

All the care DeMille has become famous for using in preparing his pictures has gone into "The Plainsman." Thousands of real Cheyenne Indians were used, several troops of cavalry, and eye-witnesses of the Hickok shooting were transported to Hollywood for technical advice in order to keep the picture authentic.

"The Plainsman" with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur at the Broadway

MR. ARMOUR, GENERAL MANAGER RKO DENIES

Misleading Rumours About Ginger Rogers And Fred Astaire

Interviewed today Mr. R. Armour, Far-Eastern General Manager of F-K-O Radio Pistures of New York, who has just arrived from Hollywood, flatly contradicted the rumours that the team of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers would be split up by his Com pany. At the present moment Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers were making "Castles in The Air."

Mr. Armour stated that this Company did not want to stereotype the combination of Genger and Fred and for this reason decided to star them separately in a number of pictures and only put them together once in a while.

For instance, Fred Astaire was just completing P. C. Wodehouse's "A Damsel in Distress" in which he will appear with a new ravishing English leading lady called Joan Fontaine who is sister of Olivia de Havland. Ray Noble, the famous English orchestra leader, together with Burns and Allan and a number of outstanding players also do their part to make "A Damsel in Distress" a truly outstanding attraction. Ginger Rogers will appear with Charles Beyer in "Perfect Harmoney"—with James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady" and with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. in "Having a Wonderful Time"—all of which are first class stage properties.

Speaking of British pictures. Mr. Armour said that British pictures had just as great a field as 9merican pictures when properly produced. Herbert Wilcox has just completed for RKO Radio "Victoria The Great" which the World's press has nailed as one of the best pictures over made. "Victoria The Great" will be released shortly in and Mr. Wilcox is presently making for RKO Radio Pictures in England "That Rat" by Iver Novello. In addition to this he will make two technicolour productions and altogether RKO Radio is presently immediately investing approximately one million pounds in British productions. This, Mr. Armour, Felt, was a complete answer to the frequently made statement that British films are no good.

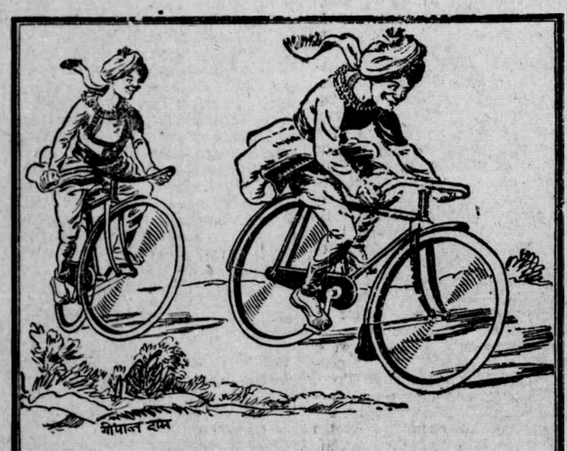
Forthcoming RKO Radio Pictures for early Indian release include Kipling's immortal "Gurga Din" which will be filmed with an all Star cast. Irene Dunne will appear in several productions, the first of which will be a Jerome Kern Musical entitled "The Joy of Loving" Katherine Hepburn will appear with Ginger Roger and Stellar cast in "Stage Door" which has recently been declared as the hit of the season in America. Miss Hepburn is presently making a Comedy called "Bringing Up Baby" with Cary Grant and Charles Ruggles:

Bobby Breen, the sensational child star who soared to the pinnacle of popularity in two pictures, will be started in three further RKO Radio pictures, the first of which is "Stowaways In Paradise" which will be produced in its entirety in Honolulu, Claudette Colbert will appear in one production and Miriam Hopkins, Barbara Stanwyck and Lily Pons have all recently completed important productions for RKO Radio release. Nino Martini, the famous opera singer, has just finished "Music For Madame" in which RKO Radio's new screen sensation, appears in her first big role. The music for this picture was written by Rudolf Friml whose previous successes include Rosemarie, Firefly Vagabond King, etc. The first picture of the Marx Brothers, who are now under contract to RKO Radio, will be Room Service. This is the sensationally successful Play for which RKO Radio paid her £50,000 for the screen rights, the highest ever paid for permission to film a Play.

Again reverting to Musicals, Mr. Armour stated that his company would produce "Radio City Revels" and would include in the cast the famous RKO Radio City Music Hall dancing girls who recently were an instantaneous success when the appeared at the Paris exposition and won the swohd give by the French Authorities.

Mr. Armour also discussed more important pictures which Indian Moviegoers will shortly be able to see for themselves. Possibly his most interesting announcement was in regard to Walt Disney's first colour feature called "Snow-White And The Seven Dwarft" which Mr. Armour predicts will revolutionize the production of Motion Pictures. Mr. Armour stated that Mr. Disney had develop a new process which makes living painting out of drawings and presents an unlimited scope for Mr. Disney's genuis. In addition to "Snow-White and the Seven Dwarfs," RKO Radio have taken over the release of all future Waltz Diney Silly "Symphonies and Mickey Mouse Cartoons. The production of these will also reflect the new developments and technique which Mr. Disney has drived in the making of "Snow-White which has already been over two years in production.

By m.v. "Conte Rosso" on the 10th instant Prof. Denk of the University of Vienna and Dr N. K. Gairola, Honorary Secretary of the Hindusthan Academical Association of Vienna are arriving in Bombay on a lecturing tour of India, having been invited by the Indian medicos.



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BOMBAY-DELHI AIR SERVICE

Inauguration On Nov. 8

NEW DELHI, November 5.

Sir Thomas Stewart will inaugurate the first air link between Northern and Southern India when on November 8, the air service between Delhi and Bombay will be opened.

A message from the Viceroy will be read followed by a speech which will be broadcast. At the beginning the service will be biweekly but will enable passengers to start with breakfast in Delhi and reach Bombay for lunch. Halts "en route" will be at Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore.

This service will be connected with Bombay, Colombo and Madras service and will enable passengers to reach Madras from Delhi in 27 hours.—United Press.

DANA BUNDER HAMALS AT SECRETARIAT

Interview With Premier And Home Member

BOMBAY: Friday.

About two hundred Dana Bunder Hamals, who have been on strike for the last three weeks, marched in a procession this morning from Dana Bunder to the Secretariat, led by Mr. Vamanrao Kulkarni, Secretary of the Dock Workers' Union.

They carried posters and raised slogans and went round the Secretariat twice before they assembled on the Oval Maidan, in front of the Secretariat.

The purpose of the procession and demonstration in front of the Secretariat by the workers was to impress on those who might have been misled by this morning's announcement in some papers that the strike is over, the fact that the strike continued. It is true that about ten per cent. of the strikers have resumed work.

The hamals went on strike three weeks ago, as their demand for an increase in their wages was not granted by grain merchants. Some time ago the leaders of the strikers approached Mr. Gennings, the Labour Commissioner, to intervene in the matter.

Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni, Secretary of the Dock Workers' Union, saw Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister and Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister, jointly. It appears that the Home Minister informed the Secretary that he would talk to the merchants and try to understand their viewpoint on the question. It is authoritatively stated that there is no truth in the suggestion that Government would appoint an Arbitration Committee in case no settlement is arrived at.

MERCHANTS AT SECRETARIAT.

A deputation of the grain merchants saw Mr. Gennings, the Labour Commissioner, in the evening and explained to them their position. It appears that the merchants told the Labour Commissioner that there were two different types of "Hamals" one set being employed by the firms in godowns to do some skilled work while the other set were "Hamals" who were employed, whenever necessary by buyers of gain and the latter set of hamals had no connection whatever with the wholesale dealers of grain at Dana Bunder.

The former set of "Hamals", who had originally gone on strike had all resumed work and the merchants had nothing to do with the "hamals" that were still on strike as they never came into touch with them, except when they came to remove goods on behalf of the buyers, who varied day to day. The Merchants made it clear, it appears, that so far as they were concerned the strike was at an end as the Merchants had come to a sort of an understanding with the Mukadams regarding the wages for the coming year, as they usually do during Divali every year.

INDIAN LABOUR IN TRINIDAD

NEW DELHI, November 5.

The Government of India appear to have asked for a report on the condition of the Indian labourers in Trinidad from the Colonial Office.—United Press.

KOLHAPUR MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 4.

The forty-first birthday of H. H. Shrimant Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur was celebrated to-day with great pomp and rejoicings. A Durbar was held at the new palace at 11 a.m. when the Prime Minister announced H. H was pleased to confer full powers of a Sessions Judge on Shrimant Bhausahib Pant Amatya, ruler of Bavada, a feudatory Jahagir under Kolhapur, Shrimant Bhausaheb then presented to the Chhatrapati the first volume of Bavada Daftar a collection of rare historical papers edited by Rao Saheb K. G. Sabnis.

GOLDSTEIN AGAIN IMPRESSES

International Wrestling Tourney In City

Another big gathering was present at the Marine Drive Stadium to witness the third night's programme in the All-India Professional International Wrestling Tournament, on Friday night.

The programme opened with a special fight between Mohd. Sharif a young lad of 14 and Ragbir Singh who certainly had the advantage of age, height and weight over his opponent. It was a tame fight and Ragbir Singh was taking things very easy. The match ended in a draw.

Alfred Bellgard (Germany) beat Kartar Singh (India) in the second bout, in which both men shared the honours almost till the end.

Jeji Goldstein (Palestine) again made a good impression to-night, when he accounted for V. Bilciu (Bulgaria).

The winner had his opponent in difficulties from the very start and having things his own way almost throughout, beat him in the third round.

Nizam Pahalwan of Bombay, who has hitherto won twice, fought out a draw to-night against Korosikemko (Czechoslovakia) in a well contested fight.

Santa Singh, undoubtedly, found his equal in Sardar Khan in the fifth bout of the night and though the latter had the upper hand for most of the time, the match ended in a draw.

Any Chinaman amongst the spectators must have felt giddy, seeing the rough way in which Wong Bock Cheung was being treated by Harbans Singh in the last fight. Harbans Singh had the Chink at his mercy and was doing what he liked with him, though these two also failed to come to a conclusion.

RESULTS OF THURSDAY'S BOUTS

Nizam Palwan, India, beat S. Babian, Armenia, in the first round Emil Tzayea, Hungary, beat E. Santa Singh, India, in the third round.

Jan Riza Bey, Turkey, and A. Bellgard, Germany, fought a draw. Harbans Singh India beat E Korogengi in the third round after the best bout of the night.

Wong Bock Cheung, China, beat C. Stanciu, Albania, in the third round.

V. Bilciu, Bulgaria, beat Ojegar Singh, India in the third round.

PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY.

Mohomedin vs. Ragbir Singh.
Bilciu vs. Korocenko.
Harbans Singh vs. A. Bellegard.
T. Goldstein vs. Riza Bey.
C. Stanciu vs. Kartar Singh.
Emil Tzayea vs. Juala Singh.

SUNDAY'S BOUTS AT 5 P.M.

E. Korocenko (Czecoslovakia) vs. Santa Singh (India).
V. Bilciu (Bulgaria) vs. Jwala Singh (India).
Nizam (India) vs. Kartar Singh (India).
Harbans Singh (India) vs. Riza Bey (Turkey).
J. Goldstein (Palestine) vs. Rahem Bux (India).
C. Ctancin (Albania) vs. Sardar Khan Pathan (India).
Emil Tzayea (Hungary) vs. A. Bellegard (Germany).

2,000 FAMILIES HOMELESS

Flood Havoc At Tuticorin: Three Bridges Washed Away

TUTICORIN, Nov. 5.

Following heavy rainfall great damage has been caused here. In one night alone there were over 10 inches of rainfall as a result of which several houses have collapsed and about 2,000 families have been rendered homeless. There bridges have been washed away. Several low-lying places are isolated and boats are being used for supplying food and rescue work. Road and rail communications have been interrupted.

Damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 50,000. No loss of human life is, however, reported.—United Press.

"INDIAN HOME"

New Magazine For Bombay

Mr. Mohan V. Raj, has declared himself to be the editor and printer of "Indian Home," a monthly magazine the first issue of which will come out on November, 20. The declaration which was filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on October 12 was passed the same day.

Mr. Mohan Raj informs that the magazine will be a bright one with several interesting innovations. The Advisory Board of the journal includes Mr. S. A. Breivi, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Mr. Shewak Bhojraj, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. R. K. Prabhu, Mrs. H. Rustomji Faridoonji and Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi.—United Press.

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Date.....

POOL RULES: Entries must reach the G. P. O. Box No. 782 Bombay by 7-30 p.m. Saturday, 13th Nov. 1937. Our Post Box will then be cleared and all entries subsequently received will be void. We reserve the right to refuse any entries. The minimum total investment on this Entry Form must not be less than 8 As. All matches on the POINTS POOL must be forecast. Each column of Selections must be different. Complete Entry form and RULES sent weekly on application.

Match Played Saturday Nov. 13th 1937		POOL 1 - 8 - RESULTS	POOL 2 - 3 - DRAWS	POOL 3 - 3 - AWAY	POOL 4 - 8 HOME 1 AWAY 1 DRAW
Arsenal	W. Bromwich	1			
Blackpool	Birmingham	2			
Bolton	Stoke	3			
Brentford	Middlesbrough	4			
Derby C.	Leeds Utd.	5			
Everton	Chelsea	6			
Huddersfield	Portsmouth	7			
Leicester C	Preston	8			
Manchester C	Liverpool	9			
Sunderland	Grimsby	10			
Wolverhampton	Charlton	11			
Aston Villa	Burnley	12			
Blackburn	Newcastle	13			
Bradford	Bury	14			
Chesterfield	Manchester U.	15			
Fulham	Barnsley	16			
Norwich	Tottenham	17			
Plymouth	Stockport	18			
Sheffield W.	Luton	19			
Southampton	Notts For.	20			
Swansea	Sheffield Utd.	21			
West Ham	Coventry C.	22			
Aldershot	Northampton	23			
Bristol C.	Queen's Park R.	24			
Crystal Palace	Torquay	25			
Exeter	Cardiff C.	26			
Gillingham	Bournemouth	27			
Millwall	Bristol R.	28			
Newport	Southend	29			
Notts C.	Clapton O.	30			
Reading	Mansfield	31			
Swindon	Walsall	32			
Watford	Brighton	33			
Barrow	York C.	34			
Crewe Alex	Tranmere R.	35			
Darlington	Carlisle	36			
Gateshead	Chester	37			
Hartlepools	Southport	38			
Hull City	Rochdale	39			
Lincoln	Doncaster	40			
New Brighton	Rotherham	41			
Oldham	Accrington	42			
Port Vale	Halifax	43			
Wrexham	Bradford C.	44			
Arbroath	Rangers	45			
Clyde	Aberdeen	46			
Dundee	Falkirk	47			
Hearts	Queens Park	48			
Kilmarnock	Queen of South	49			
Morton	Hamilton A.	50			
Motherwell	St. Mirren	51			
Partick T.	Ayr. Utd.	52			
St. Johnstone	Hibernian	53			
Third Lanark	Celtic	54			
MINIMUM INVESTMENT	8 As.				

Each vertical column represents a separate forecast. In the Points Pool all twelve matches must be forecast.

DIVIDENDS WILL BE CERTIFIED by an independent firm of Chartered Accounts. Entries must reach the G.P.O. Box No. 782 Bombay by 7-30 p.m. Saturday, 13th Nov. 1937.

16 PERSONS INJURED

Another Clash At Aligarh

ALIGARH, Nov. 5.

There was again a clash between Hindus and Muslims to-day at Miyaganj resulting in injuries to 16 persons, 8 of whom were brought to the civil hospital. Stray assaults continue in the city.

Police contingents are posted at strategic points, and the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police are going round the affected area.

Hindu and Muslim leaders visited the hospital to-day. The League and the Seva Samiti have posted their volunteers at the hospital.—A. P.

JIRGA ASKED TO TURN OUT FAQIR

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANNU, November 5.

The Resident in Waziristan yesterday called on the Jirga at Dutta Khel to turn out the Faqir of Ipi from their territory. The Jirga's attitude is satisfactory.

IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE?

Yes, no more despair. A real triumph over mental, nervous and sexual debility only through a course of Herbal Home treatment. Success Complete satisfaction. Particulars on request.
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Current Deposit Accounts opened and Interest allowed at 1 per cent per annum on daily balances upto Rupees One lac.
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Advances made on approved securities.
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B. M BHARGAVA, Secretary.

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Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
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LONDON AGENTS.
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 2,00.00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 1,05,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at ½ per cent. per annum. Interests on balances in excess of 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in account for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS OPENED.
Rules may be obtained on application.
The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY Manager.

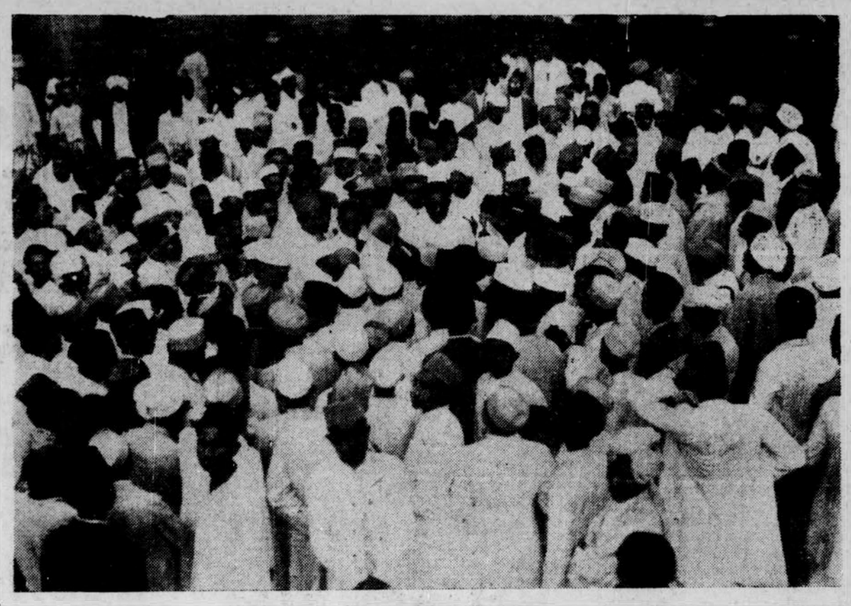
WHY BE GREY?

Start using VIVALINE Hair Oil to-day. VIVALINE restores grey hair to its natural colour permanently and gently like nature. Rs. 3 large bottle for advanced greyness. Re. 1-12 small. Three bottles (Full Course) Post free.
Bombay Agents:—Madhav Agency, Girgaum, Bombay 4.
Stocked by:—Kemp & Co., Ltd., P. Harkishen Das & Co., Lamington Road; Hardinge & Co., Charni Road; Beli Ram Bros., Princess Street.
Sole Distributors:—S. P. Co., P. O. Box 10,006, Calcutta.

One Wolfe's Schnapps a day for your Health's Sake

And—in case you forget—Always keep a bottle in the house

Agents: HERBERTSONS, LTD., Bombay.



Sardar Vallabhbhai, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas greeting their friends and relatives gathered at the Madhav Baug Temple on Thursday.

Mobilising Public Opinion Against Drink Evil

Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association Appoints Committee

A meeting of the representatives of the several Associations convened by the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association to consider the steps to be taken in combating the drink evil in the City of Bombay was held at the Servants of India Society Hall. Mr. S. S. Patkar, President, Social Reform Association, presided

The President in opening the proceedings of the meeting briefly narrated the work done by the Social Reform Association and explained the procedure that should be followed in tackling the question. He invited the representatives present to put forward their suggestions.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, speaking first, traced the history of the Temperance Movement in Bombay and explained the policy followed by the Government and its results. He also referred to the steps taken by the Madras Government in introducing prohibition in the Salem District.

Mr. Bapat expressed a desire to know the names of the Association who were asked to co-operate. Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar then read out the names of such Associations which were 35 in number. Mr. Bhandarkar further stated that he had received replies from about 15 Associations.

DECLARE THEM "DRUNKARDS.'

Mr. P. N. Shende, initiating the discussion on the question of steps to be taken for combating the drink evil, observed that some additional conditions, such as the maintenance of sales-register containing the name of the customer, the quantity and quality supplied and price realised, should be inserted in the licence. He also suggested that a full time Government Servant or a volunteer be appointed to visit the shops to see that the terms in the licence were being strictly followed by shop-keeper. He further proposed that Government should be requested to undertake legislation under which persons addicted to excessive drinking could be declared 'Drunkards.'

PLEA FOR STRONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Mrs. Krishnabai Wagh, who followed, remarked that inserting additional and stringent conditions would not serve any useful purpose. Such a step would increase adulteration of the stuff served inasmuch as the shopkeepers would be anxious to make up the deficit that might result as a consequence thereof. She suggested that a strong volunteer Corps be raised and specific localities should be assigned to every branch. Such volunteers should explain to the prospective customers the evil consequences of drink and carry on propaganda against drink habit.

Miss Freny Soonawalla remarked that in many cases a man takes to drink to forget his own miserable condition of life. She therefore suggested that the housing condition of the workers should be improved. She also proposed that educative propaganda by means of Magic Lantern slides, Cinema shows, lectures, posters etc. should be carried on near about the chawls inhabited by the working class men.

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar then read out to the meeting the proposals of the Social Reform Association. (These proposals are annexed to these minutes as appendix A).

BUTTER-MILK SHOPS.

Mr. B. V. Tambe then narrated his own experience about the starting butter-milk shops with a view to wean away people from liquor and toddy shops. He stated that when on a previous occasion butter-milk shops were opened, Deshsevikas used to be posted at the door to induce the working class people to come to the shops. Those people were under the impression that the shops were intended for persons from the higher class would not visit those shops and take their advantage. On the other hand, persons from the higher class knew that the shops were intended for the benefit of the working class people and consequently would not visit them. The consequence was that the shops had to be closed for want of customers.

DUTY OF MILLOWNERS.

Mrs. Currimbhoy was of the opinion that the Bombay Millowners' Association should be approached with a request that they should start recreation clubs for the working class people.

Mr. M. R. Nakhwa observed that the drink evil has now much decreased in the Koli community. He stated that the removal of the liquor and toddy shops located in the Koliwada a mile or two away from their present situation would help to further decrease the drink evil in that community. If the temptation was removed from the place of an easy access, a lesser number would care to visit them.

Mr. Bapat stated that the lot of volunteers working against the drink evil was a hazardous one, and it would be absolutely necessary to secure police protection before a sufficiently large volunteer corps—could be raised. He further observed that legislation should prohibit the publication and exhibition of advertisement of wines and liquors.

IN KAMATHIPURA.

Mr. L. B. Irabatti, while explaining the situation in Kamathipura, stated that on an average there were two liquor or toddy shops for every lane in Kamathipura. He observed that males from the Padmashali Community went to work during day and returned home by 5-30 or 6 o'clock in the evening while the women from that community who were engaged in the manufacture of Bidis, went to their work at 1 p.m. and returned home at 9 p.m. Those working hours were most inconvenient inasmuch as when the men returned from their work in the evening their houses were locked and had consequently to repair to toddy or liquor shops till their women returned home. Mr. Irabatti therefore suggested that the hours of the Bidi Manufacturing concerned should be fixed at 10 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. or 6 p.m. He further suggested that the closing hour for the liquor and toddy shops should be fixed at 5-30 p.m. and that the number of shops in the Kamathipura locality should be considerably reduced.

Dr. Samson suggested that along with shops selling butter-milk or fruit-juice, shops selling sugar cane juice should also be started on a rather more decent basis than what we meet at present.

Mr. G. R. Naik pointed out that care will have to be taken in enrolling volunteers as otherwise there would be a repetition of past experience namely,—rowdy elements being enrolled as picketers made full use of the liquor and toddy shops themselves when they were posted to picket those shops.

The President then suggested that as there was a sufficient discussion, the meeting should appoint a committee to consider the suggestions made at the meeting as also to submit a report to the full meeting to be convened again. The meeting then proposed to appoint a Committee.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings came to an end.

BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE, POONA.

An Appeal

Mr. G. D. Kulkarni, Hon. Secretary, Birth Control League, Poona, writes:—

Sir,—I, the undersigned, the honorary secretary of the abovementioned League, hereby appeal to the public for their support, financial or otherwise, to the cause undertaken by our Association.

Since its very inception in 1929, the League has been carrying on an incessant propaganda, through the Press, the platform and personal interviews, for the furtherance of its object. The response of the enlightened public, however, being quite meagre, we are still far away from our goal. The task is an uphill one because not only orthodoxy but even the prejudices of a certain section of the so-called reformed class have to be combated. The horizon, however, is surely, though slowly becoming clearer and hence it can be confidently asserted that the pace of our movement would be much accelerated if public-spirited persons give up sitting on the fence and come forth to our succour whole-heartedly.

It is hoped that the educated class has, by now, become fully cognizant of the utmost importance and urgency of our cause. It must be specially remembered that nothing but deliberate limitation of nature's blind fecundity can free human society from the two great curses under which it is lying since times immemorial, namely, poverty with all its concomitant evils, and war, international as well as internecine, including the deadly struggle between "the Haves and the Have-nots" by which the world is rent now-a-days. This being the case, all the pioneers in this path would have their names engraved upon the hearts of all grateful people irrespective of creed, colour, or country.

It must be admitted that constant calls are made on the purses of philanthropic persons. But this movement has got to be distinguished from other activities of public utility. The following few lines from an appeal, made by the Society for the Provision of Birth Control Clinics in England some years ago, would elucidate the matter.

A FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION

"Of charitable appeals there is no end—but this is no ordinary appeal. We claim your help in our task of making charity unnecessary. Every year, over and above the millions spent by the State, generous members of the public contribute many hundreds of thousands of pounds for the alleviation of human suffering. Much of that suffering could and should be prevented. Much that would occur in the future is being prevented—and it is on behalf of the organisation which is preventing it that the present appeal is made."

All donations should be forwarded to the Hon. Treasurer of the League, Mr. L. R. Gokhale, ex-M.L.C., Pleader, 419, Narayan Peth, Poona City, where they will be thankfully acknowledged. Persons who would take this mission to those who need it most would also be helping us materially. For systematic work in this line, volunteers from Bombay are requested to communicate with the undersigned, c|o the Bombay Book Depot, Girgaum, Bombay.

NEW PORT FOR BHAVNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail.)

Negotiations are going on between the Bhavnagar State and Sheth Dalamia for establishment of a cement factory in the State. It is understood that the State has promised to give some concessions. It will be situated very likely at Port Victor as there are beds of limestone which is the main raw material for the cement, factory. The proposed factory will produce of about 400 tons of cement per day. This factory will be one of those to be erected by Messrs. Dalmia Cement Ltd., a concern of 5 crores.

His Highness formally opened the new port of Bhavnagar. The steamer of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. touched this port and the passengers were taken by train.

The deputation of the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad waited on Sir Prabhashanker Pattani regarding the cancellation of the ban on the Lilia workers from entering Lilia Mahal and urged the release the Lilia worker who is at present in jail. It is reliably understood that orders in this connection are shortly to be issued.

Muslim League At Berhampur

(From A Correspondent.)
BERHAMPORE, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the Mussalmans of Berhampur, C.P. having elected the Office Bearers and the members of the working-committee of the Muslim League for the town of Berhampur, performed the opening ceremony of the League Office. Professor Moulana Akhtar Mohammed Khan, the Vice-President of the League, traced the history of the Islamic Flag from the days of the Prophet Hazrat Mohammed.

Mr. Mohammed Asghar Pleader spoke.

Industrial Works *for*

THE BRIDGE THAT LASTS

In any factory or workshop the acid fumes, the steam, the corrosive vapours which fill the atmosphere make efficient rust prevention a necessity. The Best Way to protect all steelworks from corrosion is the "National Way." The first requirement to secure National Anti-Corrosive painting of permanent value is the careful removal of all mill-scale, rust, grease, or foreign substance. The second is to paint with the National quality paint. National Anti-Corrosive paint preserves all metal-work and ensures 100% efficient protection against deterioration or corrosion.

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FOR CONVEYING CORROSIVE LIQUIDS

Engineers and chemists confronted by piping problems can solve their difficulties by installing Cast Iron Pipes . . the most durable and economical form of piping in the world.

Here are two sixty-inch and one forty-two-inch Cast Iron Pipe lines conveying salt water for condensing purposes. Power station engineers recognise the value of having dependable piping where the necessity for frequent pipe replacements would seriously disorganise, if not shut down, the Plant. Unusual service demands pipes of unusual quality, and Plant engineers are fast learning what an eminent Hydraulic Engineer said, "In Cast Pipes you are dealing with a certainty."

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Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Laxatives are only makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price: As. 10.

New year's Greetings

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Corrects bad breath ... protects health too.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2. Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
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DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with Headnoises and other troubles no matter how long and what causes cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent. success. Particulars on request, KAMALA WORKS, Panchpota, Bengal (B.C.)

ULCERINE

Radically cures all sorts of Boils, Sores, Sinuses, Gangrenes, Carbuncles, Piles, Fistula, Otorrhoea, foul ulcers, etc. on application. It may be taken as the best Blood Purifier Re. 1-4 per bottle. All India Medical Exhibition awarded medals. Ask free details.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, Agents: Vanmali Bhikha & Co., Princess St., Bombay.

The destructive force of the aerial bombs used by Japanese bombing 'planes may be gauged by the size of the crater in which Mr. George F. Shecklen is standing here. Mr. Shecklen is vice-President and Far Eastern Representative of the Radio Corporation of America. The crater in which he is standing was caused by a bomb aimed at the Chenju, Chinese Government Radio Station in Shanghai.

Matter Of Shame For Britain!

British Citizens Condemn Suppression Of Civil Liberties In India

"We should be more effective in protesting against the destruction of liberty in Fascist States if our own hands were even moderately clean."—Mr. VICTOR GOLLANCZ.

"It is of little use our denouncing the restrictions on personal liberty in other countries, so long as we are ourselves responsible for repression."—Mr. RUTH FRY.

No Wonder India Wants Freedom

"I had fondly thought that English liberty was a better thing than Fascist suppression and that under the benefits of 200 years of British rule India was growing prosperous. Both beliefs were false and I no longer wonder that Indians wish to be free."—Mr. G. R. STRAUSS, M. P.

Messages from important institutions and men known all over the world were received by the Indian Civil Liberties Conference held in London the other day. Here are some of them.

MR. VICTOR GOLLANCZ WROTE:

"Those of us who protest against the horrors of the German concentration camps and the Italian penal islands, and against that barbaric destruction of culture of which the Nazi burning of the books was most typical, must often suddenly feel a sense of shame that we are protesting against these things and not protesting against the suppression of civil liberty in our own Empire. One particular aspect of the matter is vividly before me morning after morning as a publisher. Hardly a day passes without my receiving intimation that a parcel of books consigned to India has been, not (which would be bad enough) stopped at the Customs and returned to the sender, but confiscated and destroyed. This applies not merely to books which can by any stretch of the imagination be called socialist or communist: a book on modern European history, by the chief history master of an English public school, and used as a text-book in many schools throughout the country, has been similarly dealt with. We should be more effective in protesting against the destruction of liberty in Fascist states if our own hands were even moderately clean."

MR. RUTH FRY WROTE:—

"I greatly regret that I am unable to be present at the Conference on Civil Liberty in India on the 17th. Please express my warm wishes for its success. It is of little use our denouncing the restrictions on personal liberty in other countries, so long as we are ourselves responsible for repression. If we set a real example of self-criticism, self-dissatisfaction in other words repentance—followed by generous action, it might have a far greater influence for good in the world than self-righteous belief that we are not as other men. So I greatly welcome this effort to study our own shortcomings, and hope it will bear fruit in the near future. With all best wishes."

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, K.C. M.P., WROTE:—

"I am very sorry that I cannot be present at your Conference on Civil Liberties in India, but I wish you a very successful meeting.

"When strong public opinion is being aroused about events in Spain and China it is, I believe, essential that we should bring forcefully before the people the Indian situation as well. There is unfortunately a wide and deep ignorance in this country on affairs in India which we should all make an effort to change into an appreciation both of the problems and responsibilities."

PROFESSOR C. E. M. JOAD WROTE:—

"I recently read with shame that the percentage of the populaers in the prisons of Bengal alone. It was with shame, too, that I read that the average income of the Indian worker is £7. per year. Why the shame? Because I had fondly thought that English liberty was a better thing than Fascist suppression, and that under the benefits of 200 years of British rule India was growing prosperous. Both beliefs were false, and I no longer wonder that Indians wish to be free.

"Greetings and best wishes to the Conference that seeks to make them so."

G. R. STRAUSS, M.P., WROTE:—

"Those of us who are anxious to protect our Civil Rights and Liberties at home would do well to inform ourselves as fully as possible on the manner in which those rights and liberties are taken away from the Indian people. Through our Government we are responsible, for maintaining the elementary decencies of democracy in that great country as in our own. We will be doing something of real value if we focus a searchlight of knowledge on the anti-democratic laws which govern millions of our fellow citizens within the British Empire. From knowledge comes exposure, and from exposure reform. I wish the Conference every possible success."

MR. MAUDE ROYDEN WROTE:—

"I deeply regret my inability—owing to a previous engagement—to attend the Conference convened by the National Council for Civil Liberties and the India League. You will, I know, understand that there is no question which interests me more profoundly or which seems to me more urgently important than this of Civil Liberties in India. I believe that India is setting an example to the whole world in her patience and her willingness to do all that she can for the uplift and advancement of her people in spite of circumstances which cramp her best endeavours; and all this combined with indomitable determination to win the right of India at last to determine her own destiny and work out her own place in the world. In a world in which everybody seems to turn more and more to the solutions of force and hatred, such an example may prove to be our salvation if only we are willing to learn...Best wishes for a very successful Conference."

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SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT KARACHI

Vaswani On Need Of Propaganda In Villages

KARACHI, Nov. 2.

Sadhu T. L. Vaswani performed the opening ceremony of Swadeshi Exhibition last evening at Ram baugh grounds before a large gathering. During his address the Dadhu suggested that they should carry on Swadeshi propaganda in rural areas through lecturers who should go about in the interior of the province and deliver messag of swadeshi. Unless we get together the ideal of swadeshi can never be achieved, said Sadhuji.

Miss Jethi Sipahimalani requesting Sadhu Vaswani to declare the exhibition open dwelt at length on the use of Indian made articles and stressed the need of encouraging hand made Khaddar.

The exhibition contains a stall where Gadro Ashram articles are sold. At this Ashram about 150 men and women are working.

The surplus obtained from the proceeds of the Exhibition would go to the Buy Indian Movement.

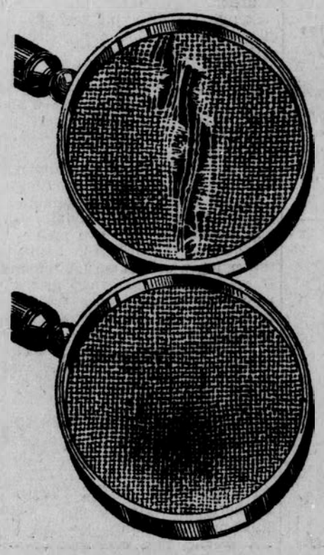
A State Council For Rajkot

RAJKOT, Nov. 5

Owing to the continued illness of Darbar Shree Viravala Saheb Dewan of Rajkot, the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot has created a State Council consisting of Kumar Shree Bhojbhai Saheb, Mr. Abhechand Desai and Mr. Jayantilal Jobanputra, to assist him in conducting the administration and carrying out the far-reaching reforms inaugurated by Darbar Shree Viravala Saheb to promote the welfare of Rajkot State subjects.—A. P.

Hands stay soft and smooth always

When inferior soaps are used hands become red and coarse. Sunlight Soap is as gentle with hands as it is with clothes. Hands will always be white and smooth if you use Sunlight Soap.



How **SUNLIGHT SOAP** makes clothes last *longer*

The extra-soapy suds of Sunlight Soap get out all the dirt without hard rubbing or beating. There is nothing to damage the fabric or fade the colours. Sunlight Soap saves clothes and so saves money.

The top illustration, taken from a photograph, much enlarged, shows how incorrect washing with cheap soap damages fabrics. You see how the threads are broken

The bottom illustration, also taken from a photograph, much enlarged, shows how correct washing with Sunlight Soap keeps fabrics perfect. Not a thread is broken or damaged in any way.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

The demand for Divali bakshees being refused, one Ghulam Nabi Mahomed, is alleged to have, picked up a quarrel with the servant in a flower shop in Mahim last night and, whipping out a big knife, is stated to have stabbed the complainant in the chest and hands, causing incised wounds.

The victim was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. The accused was taken into custody by the Mahim Police.

The Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, ordered him to be remanded into police custody till the 19th November

The cargo-supervisor of s.s. "Vasna," berthed in the Victoria docks, left his cabin early on Tuesday morning, for boat-drill. He had padlocked the door of his cabin before leaving, and was surprised to find it open when he returned.

Stepping into his cabin, he discovered two men, collecting articles in his room.

The men, in their turn, were taken by surprise and attempted to run away. A scuffle ensued and ultimately, the two men were secured and made over to the Yellow Gate police.

This was the story narrated before the Third Presidency Magistrate on Friday, when Mohammed Sheikh Abdulla and Abdulla Manaji Halderbux, the two men who are alleged to have been found in the cabin, were put up for remand. It was also stated that property valued at Rs. 95. was recovered from the person of the first accused.

The two men were remanded into police custody for a fortnight.

ARRESTED NEAR MASJID.

Sub-Inspector N. R. Shevde of the Anti-Gambling Squad, raided on 1st November night at Tampker Street, near Musjid (Nagpada Section) and arrested one man. Ebrahim Tahuddin.

A second raid was carried out by Sub-Inspector Shevde on 3rd November in the evening at Shop No. 11, ground floor, Esak Building at New Nagpada Road when he arrested 30 persons for card gambling.

Kalachowki Raid

Sub-Inspector Rane raided on 4th November night in Kalachowki Section, Narayen Mistri Building, Kalachowki Road, and arrested four persons therein.

Five British soldiers, who were arrested under sensational circumstances on board the s.s. "California' on the morning of Friday October 29, were ordered to be discharged by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

It will be recalled that Hughes, Bradshaw, Mckinon, Davies and Dunnachie were arrested by the Yellow Gate police, shortly before they were due to sail for England, by the s.s. "California". The arrests were effected at the instance of the Superintendent of Police, Secunderabad. It was supposed at the time that the arrested men were implicated in a case of theft. They were remanded into custody till November 13

The police put in an application to-day stating that there was not sufficient evidence to bring them on a charge-sheet and requested that they be discharged.

The Magistrate passed orders accordingly.

104 Gaming Arrests During Diwali

In all one hundred and four persons, alleged to be gamblers, were arrested by the police in the course of several raids in different parts of the city during the Divali holidays

All the accused persons were put up before the Presidency Magistrate this morning, at Girgaum Police Court when they were remanded on bail.

Mysterious Death Of Merchant

Mystery surrounds the death of Hirji Dharsi, a rich cloth merchant of Bombay, residing at Ghatkopar, who died in the K. E. M. Hospital on the morning of November, 4.

The deceased and his wife were found vomitting at about 3 a.m. A doctor was immediately called and on his suggestion, the couple were removed to the K.E.M. Hospital. They were found to be suffering from opium poisoning. The husband died within an hour of admission. Vijibai has not yet recovered consciousness and is in a precarious condition.

The merchant was prosperous and it is said that there is no reason why he should have entered into a death-pact with his wife.

It is seldom that a Hindu couple try to commit suicide on a Divali night. It is stated that they were a loving couple. The Police are making inquiries.

The deceased's son, it is alleged, has been missing from his house since the incident.

High Court Commutes Sentences

The sentences of transportation passed by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur on seven persons for murder and rioting were reduced by the Bombay High Court to varying terms of imprisonment.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Divatia who heard the accused's appeals held that on the evidence before the court the original charges could not be sustained and that the accused could only be convicted of grievous hurt under section 326 of the Penal Code.

The accused in the case were: Balasahib Aba Kashid, Kashinath Yeshvant Kashid, Ramrao Yeshvant Kashid, Jaysha Vithu Mahar, Dadu Fakira and Sardar Yeshvant.

Accused No. 1 was the uncle of accused Nos. 2, 3 4 and 7. It appeared that the deceased Tarachand Udai Bhaya had a quarrel with accused No. 1 over the division of crops and in the course of the altercation that ensued he was assaulted by the accused.

In their judgment their lordships held that there was no evidence to trace the man who dealt the one fatal blow and the other blows that the deceased received were only sufficient to cause grievous hurt.

Their lordships therefore set aside the original sentence of transportation and sentenced the accused to varying terms from 1 to 7 years.

PLAYED WITH LIGHTED CRACKERS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Kailasawati, daughter of Ghanshamdas Jagannath, (7) residing at Kalbadevi Road, sustained burns while playing with lighted crackers She was admitted to hospital where she died yesterday morning The Coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death.

Alleged Stone Throwers Arrested

Arjun Shivram and Ananta Ganesh were arrested on the 2nd instant, along with fifty other Crown Mill strikers because they with others were reported to have been seen stoning the Marwari chawl at Shaigan Chowk, in which a number of loyal workers live. All escaped but the said two were arrested. A heap of stones was taken charge of from the first floor. None of the inmates were injured. Arjun Shivram was ordered to be released on bail till the 8th of November and Ananta Ganesh has been remanded into jail custody till the same period at the Dadar Court to-day.

Alleged Defalcation

Kashinath Govind Karnik some time cashier of Haltersby Mills, Foras Road, was arrested by the Nagpada police in connection with the alleged defalcation of the moneys of the mill amounting to Rs. 1,500.

The defalcation was brought to light by Auditors of the mill in 1936 while the accused it was stated was dispensed with his services in March 1935.

The defalcation is in respect of two cheques accounted by him in January and February of the same year.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 2,000 (cash Rs. 500) till the 12th instant at the Mazagaon Court.

Son Turns A Thief

A lad (17) was arrested on November 1, for having stolen his father's cash worth Rs. 600 and bolted away to Madras and Poona. He is reported to have spent the whole of the money on a gramophone, records and train fares. The father of the boy does not mind the loss of this money but is heart broken over the boy's conduct. The accused has been released on a bail of Rs. 300 in default to be remanded to police custody till the 15th of November

A party of 96 Buddhist pilgrims, including 20 "Bhikkus," has left Colombo for India The party will visit Sarnath, where they will take part in certain Buddhist celebrations, and proceed later to other shrines in Northern India.

Lead Of Akalis Commended

Muslims Urged To Throw In Their Lot With Congress

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar in a statement to the Press, says "The Akalis in a special meeting on the 27th instant decided to merge their political activities with those of the Congress. This is perhaps the wisest decision the Akalis have taken since 1919 when they first aligned themselves with the Congress in the national struggle. The Nehru Report had upset them a little, but in the long run the wiser counsels have prevailed, and the Akalis have realised that the best safeguard for a minority is to work wholeheartedly and shoulder to shoulder with other Indian communities for the uplift of the country. No one can dare treat with injustice a Comrade in Arms, less so the Congress which is committed to protect the religious and cultural interests of all Indian communities.

I congratulate the Sikhs on this wise decision. I hope their example will be the source of encouragement to other Indian minorities and they will also throw their lot with the Congress. If the Sikhs, who are only about 4 millions in population, could trust the Congress, why not the Christians and Muslims whose numbers are much larger? The Sikhs are known to be a brave people, but not less so the Muslims. If the four million Sikhs could trust in their own strength, why not the seventy million of Muslims who have such a glorious history to daily inspire them with deeds of courage and sacrifice?

The Lucknow Muslim League decisions can do no credit to any great community. But I hope Lucknow voice was the voice of a dying phase of Muslim reactionary opinion. It was just like the last flare before the ugly fire is finally extinguished. The Muslim heart is sound; it can no more be allured by the siren call of the communal leaders who have made no sacrifices for their country or community and who speak very loud because it costs them nothing to do so, and because when the listeners are ignorant or fanatical, sometimes it brings grist to the selfish mills of such leaders. The alliance of Mr. Jinnah with the Taluqdars of U. P. and Bengal and of Sir Sikandar with the Sikh and Hindu aristocrats of the Punjab clearly shows that the Muslim Leaguers are more after the consolidation of the interests of a certain class of exploiters than after doing anything for the Muslim masses who suffer as much, if not more, at the hands of these exploiters than the Hindus."—A. P.

HINDU GATHERING ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji writes:

A New Year's gathering of all Hindus was held on Thursday at 5 p.m. at Madhav Baug.

Prominent amongst those present were:

1. Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Kt.,
2. Seth Mathradas Vissanji,
3. Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji.
4. Mr. Rameadas Birla,
5. Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel,
6. The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi,
7. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai,
8. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj,
9. Mr. S. L. Silam,
10. Mr. D. G. Dalvi,
11. Mr. L. R. Tairsee,
12. Mr. Vithaldas, of Madhavbaug Trustees,
13. Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau,

and many other prominent merchants, Presidents, Vice-Presidents of various Commercial and other Hindu Institutions.

Madhavbaug Chowk was gaily decorated with flags, buntings and palm trees. Music was played throughout the function, and Hindus in thousands, both rich as well as poor, met one another and exchanged greetings for the New Year, and wished "Salmubarak" without any reservation of class or creed. It was indeed a very happy sight to see the known and the un-known, the rich and poor, the elite and the middle class Hindus mixing up delightfully and freely with one another and enjoying the function of the day.

This was the second gathering of its kind which was so successfully carried out. This annual function will be held every New Year's Day, to afford an opportunity to all the Hindus to meet in a common place and exchange New Year's greetings.

Mr. Vithaldas and the Trustees of the Madhavbaug deserve the hearty thanks of the organisers for the co-operation and help they gave in organising the function at Madhavbaug.

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Education Through Manual Training

Mahatma Lays Great Emphasis On It

The following are extract from "Harijan" of the report of the recent Wardha Educational Conference:—

Gandhiji, after thanking all those who had come in response to the invitations, said whether he was there as Chairman or member, he had invited them in order to listen to their opinion and advice on the propositions he had formulated especially of those who were opposed to them. He asked for a free, frank and full discussion, as he regretted his inability to meet the friends outside of the pandal for reasons of health.

The propositions, he said, referred both to primary education and college education, but they would largely have to address themselves to a consideration of primary education. He had included secondary in primary education because primary education was the only education so called that was available to a very small fraction of the people in our villages, many of which he had seen during his peregrinations since 1915. He was speaking exclusively about the needs of these rural boys and girls, the bulk of whom were illiterate. He had no experience of college education, though he had come in contact with hundreds of college boys, had heart-to-heart chats and correspondence, with them, knew their needs, failings, and the disease they suffered from. But they might restrict themselves to a consideration of primary education. For, the moment that primary question was solved the secondary one of college education would also be solved.

EDUCATION THROUGH MANUAL TRAINING.

He was deliberately of opinion that the present system of primary education was not only wasteful but harmful. Most of the boys were lost to the parents and to the occupation to which they were born. They picked up evil habits, affected urban ways, and got a smattering of something which may be anything else but not education. The remedy, he thought, lay in educating them by means of [illegible]vocational or manual training. He had some experience of it having trained his own sons and the children on the Tolstoy Farm in South Africa, belonging to all castes and creeds, who were good, bad and indifferent, through some manual training, e.g. carpentry or shoe-making which he had learnt from Kallenbach who had training in a Trappist, monastery. His sons and all these children, he was confident, had lost nothing, though he could not give them an education that either satisfied himself or them, as the time at his disposal was limited and his preoccupations numerous.

The core of his emphasis was not occupations but education through manual training—all education, of letters, history, geography, mathematics, science, etc., through manual training. It might be objected that in the Middle Ages nothing else was taught. But the occupational training then was far from serving an educational purpose. In this age those born to certain professions had forgotten them, taken to clerical careers, and were lost to the country-side. As a result, go wherever we might, it was impossible to find an efficient carpenter or a smith in an average village. The handicrafts were nearly lost, and the spinning wheel being neglected, was taken to Lancashire where it was developed, thanks to the English genius of developing crafts to an extent that was to be seen to-day. This he said irrespective of his views on industrialism.

TAKLI—A PRODUCTIVE TOY.

The remedy lay in imparting the whole art and science of a craft through practical training and there through imparting education. Teaching of takli spinning, for instance, presupposed imparting of knowledge of various varieties of cotton, different soils in different provinces of India, the history of the ruin of the handicraft, its political reasons which would include the history of the British rule in India, knowledge of arithmetic, and so on. He was trying the experiment on his little grandson who scarcely felt that he was being taught, for he all the while played and laughed and sang.

He was specially mentioning the takli in order that they might put to him questions about it, and as he had much to do with it, and seen its power and its romance; also because the handicraft of making cloth was the only one which could be universally taught, and because the takli required no expense. It had more than proved its worth. The constructive programme, to the extent it had been carried out, had led to the formation of the Congress Ministries in seven provinces, and their success also would depend on the extent to which we carried it out.

He had contemplated a seven years' course which so far as takli was concerned would culminate in practical knowledge of weaving duced the military expenditure, and so on. He asked them to remember that this primary education would include the elementary principles of sanitation, hygiene, nutrition, of doing their own work, helping parents at home, etc. The present generation of boys knew no cleanliness, no self-help, and physically were C3. He would therefore give compulsory physical training through musical drill, etc.

THE ONLY WAY.

The speaker had been accused of being opposed to literary training. Far from it. He simply wanted to show the way in which it should be given. The self-supporting aspect had also been attacked. Whereas, it was said, we should be expending millions on primary education, we were going to exploit the children. It was also feared that there would be enormous waste. This fear was falsified by experience. As for exploiting or burdening the children, he would ask whether it was burdening the child to save him from a disaster. Takli was a good enough toy to play with. It was no less a toy because it was a productive toy. Even to-day children helped their parents to a certain extent. The Segaon children knew the details of agriculture better than he, for having worked with their parents on the fields. Whilst the child would be encouraged to spin and help his parents with agricultural jobs, he would also be made to feel that he did not belong only to his parents, but to the village and to the country and that he must make some return to them. That was the only way. He would tell the Ministers that they would make children helpless by doling out education to them. They would make them self-confident and brave by their paying for their own education by their own labour.

This system was to be common to all—Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis, Christians. Why did he not lay any stress on religious instruction, he was asked. Because he was teaching them practical religion, the religion of self-help.

COMPULSORY ENLISTMENT OF SERVICE.

The State, continued Gandhiji, was bound to find employment, if they needed it, for all the pupils thus trained. As for teachers, Prof. Shah had suggested the method of conscription. He had demonstrated its value by citing instances from Italy and other lands. If Mussolini could impress the youth of Italy for the service of his country, why should not we? Was it fair to label as slavery the compulsory enlistment of service of our youth for a year or longer before they began their career? The youths had contributed a lot to the success of the movement for freedom during the past 17 years, and the speaker would call upon them to freely give a year of their lives to the service of the nation. Legislation, if it was necessary in this respect, would not be compulsion, as it could not be passed without the consent of the majority of our representatives.

Gandhiji would therefore ask them to say whether this imparting of education through manual training appealed to them. For him to make it self-supporting would be a test of its efficiency. The children ought at the end of seven years be able to pay for their instruction and be earning units.

College education was largely an urban proposition. He would not say that it was an unmitigated failure, as primary education was, but the results were fairly disappointing. Why should any one of the graduates have to be unemployed?

Takli he had proposed as a concrete instance because Vinoba had the largest amount of practical experience in it, and he was there to answer their objections, if any. Kakasaheb would also be able to tell them something, though his experience was more theoretical than practical. He had especially drawn Gandhiji's attention to Armstrong's "Education for Life," especially the chapter on "Education of the Hand." The late Madhusudan Das was a lawyer, but he was convinced that without the use of our hands and feet our brains would be atrophied, and even if it worked it would be the home of Satan. Tolstoy had taught the same lesson through many of his tales.

BASED ON NON-VIOLENCE.

Gandhiji concluded by inviting the attention of the audience to the very fundamentals of his plan of self-supporting primary education: "We have communal quarrels—not that they are peculiar to us. England had also its Wars of the Roses, and to-day British Imperialism is the enemy of the world. If we want to eliminate communal strife, and international strife, we must start with foundations pure and strong by rearing our younger generation on the education I have adumbrated. That plan springs out of non-violence. I suggested it in connection with the nation's resolve to effect Complete Prohibition, but I may tell you that even if there was to be no loss of revenue, and our exchequer was full, this education would be a 'sine qua non' if we did not want to urbanize our boys. We have to make them true representatives of our culture, our civilization, of the true genius of our nation. We cannot do so otherwise than by giving them a course of self-supporting primary education. Europe is no example for us. It plans its programmes in terms of violence because it believes in violence. I would be the last to minimise the achievement of Russia, but the whole structure is based on force and violence. If India has resolved to eschew violence, this system of education becomes an integral part of the discipline she has to go through. We are told that England expends millions on education, America also does so, but we forget that all that wealth is obtained through exploitation. They had reduced the art of exploitation to a science, and might well give their boys the costly education they do. We cannot, will not, think in terms of exploitation, and we have no alternative but this plan of education which is based on non-violence."

The subject was then open to discussion.

DR. ZAKIR HUSAIN.

(Principal, Jamia Milia) said: he welcomed the proposals as a sound educational proposition, no matter whether one believed in urban civilization or rural, violence or non-violence. There were similar proposals in America, e.g. the project method, and in Russia, e.g. the complex method. But there was the preliminary requisite of teachers and proper text books. Prof. Dewey in America had a similar plan which was welcomed enthusiastically, but he had to close down his school in three years because he had no men to run it.

The speaker would utter a warning against placing too much emphasis on the self-supporting aspect of education. Teachers might in consequence be slave-drivers and exploit the labour of poor boys.

SPREAD OF HINDI

Deliberations At Wardha

On the occasion of the Educational Conference that held its session recently under the presidentship of Mahatmaji, some of the eminent leaders and educationists had come to Wardha. On 23rd October Hon. Bishwanath Das, Chief Minister, Orissa, Dr. Zakir Husain, and Prof. Mohmad Mujib of Jamia Millia, Delhi, Prof. Khanna and Baba Raghavdasji paid a visit to the Rashtra Bhasha Adhyapan Mandir and met the Hindi Pracharaks who are undergoing training there.

The distinguished visitors were introduced to the students, who hail from different Provinces by Pt. Hirshikesh Sharma. Thereupon Hon. Bishwanath Das spoke very eloquently in Uria, drawing the attention of Pracharaks to their duties and responsibilities. Dr. Zakir Husain, Prof. Mujib, Prof. Khanna and Baba Raghavdas also made short speeches upon the importance of Hindi-Hindusthani as the National language of India. The function terminated with giving of thanks, to the distinguished visitors by Mr Kakasaheb Kalelkar, who pointed out that our efforts in the development of Hindi, Urdu, or Hindustani would go a long way in establishing harmonious relations among the religions and castes of India.

Next day a literary meeting was held in the Adhyapan-Mandir at 2 p.m. Prominent among those present were Sjt. Ramnarain Pathak, Snehrashmi Desai, Jagatram Dubay, Narharibhai Parikh of Gujarat, Pt. Laxminarain "Shudhanshu" and Jainendrakumar, writer of Hindi, and Sjt. Sathe Acharya, Dharmadhikari besides others Kakasahib introduced these distinguished visitors in suitable words and there called upon Sjt. Snehrashmi to recite some of his compositions.

The two national poems that he recited were highly appreciated by the public. Sudhansuji in a short speech laid stress upon the importance of Hindi and after that a pleasant discussion was started on "Mysticism" in poetry and literature, and short stories. In the end Kakasaheb thanked all of them for their kindness. This literary assemblage was the first of its kind at Wardha, when Marathi, Gujrati, and Hindi writers exchanged their views on the same platform.

Ogden's
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Iraq Out To Secure Justice For Palestine Arabs

"Haunted By Spectre Of Becoming A Minority In Their Own Fatherland:" Tawfik Bey Speaks Out

The inhabitants of Palestine, Moslem and Christians alike are Arabs like ourselves. They and we constitute a single people and cannot remain indifferent to their fate, says His Excellency Tawfik Bey El Suwaidi addressing the League of Nations Assembly on behalf of Iraq on the proposed Partition of Palestine.

The following is the full text of His Excellency's speech:—

The speakers who have preceded me in this discussion have dealt in greater or less detail with the several serious problems which at the present time are pre-occupying all friends of the League, all those who believe that in the last resort it is only through the application of its principles that inviolable and perpetual peace can be made to reign upon the earth. They have reminded us that war is raging in the extreme west of Europe and in the far east of Asia; they have deplored the defections of some of our Members and urged that steps should be taken to hasten the consummation of the ideal of the universality of our institution.

In this wilderness of doubt and disappointment the States of the Near and Middle East (if I may adopt a metaphor from the geography of our own countries) can claim to form a smiling oasis. In 1932 we entered these portals to join our predecessors—Iran and Turkey; we have since been joined in turn by Afghanistan and Egypt; we look forward to the early arrival of Syria and the Lebanon to swell our ranks.

BONDS WITH IRAN

My friend and colleague, the first delegate of Iran, has dwelt with justifiable pride on the important achievements of the past year in consolidating the bonds of friendship and co-operation between us. We have signed a treaty for the definite delimitation our common frontier; and, although there remain for both parties certain formalities of an internal constitutional as well as ratification by the legislative authorities, I think I can safely say that we have put an end to an oldstanding difference inherited from the days of the Ottoman Empire. In this connection, I should like to pay a tribute to the spirit of goodwill and accommodation shown throughout by the Iranian Government, and also to the Governments of our ally Great Britain and our dear friend and neighbour, Turkey, for their good offices in harmonising the points of view of the two parties.

NEAR EASTERN PACT

The settlement of this difference enabled us to proceed to another act of the greatest importance, the signature at Sadabad near Teheran by the representatives of Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran and Turkey of a treaty, concluded within the framework of the League, and destined to ensure peace and co-operation in that part of the world.

The treaty of friendship and alliance concluded with our neighbour on the south, the Kingdom of Saudi-Arabia was ratified in November of last year, and the Yaman has since acceded to it.

I think that we can thus safely claim that we have done everything that a Government can do, by the settlement of disputes and the conclusion of treaties especially, with our neighbours, to further the cause of peace and the tranquil development of the nations. Yet I should be deluding myself and you if I were to pretend that the weather is set fair. Away on our western horilation of less than one million, there have been introduced, by various means and in spite of the protests of the original inhabitants, no less than 300,000 aliens; the process is continuing and the people are haunted by the spectre of becoming a minority in their own fatherland. Is there a single nation represented in this hall with a soul so dead that it would submit to such treatment unmoved?

Two documents have been used to give an appearance of juridical sanction to this process—the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate for Palestine. I am not aware that the legitimacy of the regime applied in Palestine has ever been sufficiently questioned, in any of the organs of the League as being a violation of Article 22 of the Covenant; the only legal basis for the status of Palestine is the Covenant as a whole, and Article 22 in particular. Every accretion which is contrary to the letter or spirit of this Article must be regarded as null and void, whether it originated before the date of entry into force of the Covenant (for in that case Article 20 applies) or after

PEOPLE'S WISHES

In accordance with this principle, therefore, I trust that there will be no attempt to impose a solution other than one acceptable to the original inhabitants of the country as they were at the time of the entry of the Covenant into force. Despite the flood of immigration during the last few years these people constitute a majority of more than two-thirds of the population. The possibility of a solution by partition has been mentioned; but this too, if imposed without their consent, will be no less contrary to the constitutional status which results from Article 22 of the Covenant, and in any case—for the reasons so admirably set forth by the distinguished representative of Egypt, with whom I am in entire agreement—will be doomed from the outset to failure.

CANNOT REMAIN INDIFFERENT

The attitude of my Government towards the Palestine question has been fully set forth in a communication which was circulated to all States Members last August, and I will not prolong my speech by repeating it now. I will only recall two of the many reasons for which the Iraqi Government and people are seriously preoccupied with this question. Firstly, the inhabitants of Palestine, Moslem and Christian alike, are Arabs like ourselves, they and we constitute a single people, and we cannot refrain indifferent to their fate. Secondly, any disorder in Palestine must have repercussions in Iraq and the other neighbouring countries; the maintenance of public order and tranquillity is at stake. We cannot admit that Palestine should be sacrificed or made an international problem to provide a solution for the domestic problems of other Governments.

FRIENDSHIP WITH BRITAIN

No representative of Iraq could stand on this platform at such a time without finding himself a prey to conflicting emotions. The British people have a long tradition of friendship with and sympathy for the Arabs; the wise policy of their Government has contributed in no small measure to the gratifying solidarity among the Governments of the Near and Middle East in the cause of peace, which I described at the beginning of my speech. Iraq, in particular, is bound to Great Britain by ties of obligation and gratitude, having their outward expression in a treaty of alliance. But in this matter of Palestine we shall continue to raise our voices in protest against the policy of which Great Britain is unfortunately the principal agent; we shall not abate our efforts to secure justice for our brethren.

A RAY OF LIGHT

The Council has authorized the British Government to pursue the study of the problem of the status of Palestine. The United Kingdom representative has announced his Government's intention of proceeding by negotiation. The word "negotiation" is a pale ray of light in the darkness. I trust that the negotiations will be real, and that a solution will be found consistent with the Covenant, such as will secure the rights of the Arabs, ensure perpetual peace in the Near East and thus do credit to and enhance the prestige of the League.

Conspiracy To Cheat Bridegroom: Accused Jailed

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

Ch. Mushtaq Ahmed, Magistrate, sentenced to-day four persons to various terms of imprisonment on a charge of cheating one Bihari Lal of Rs. 2,000 on a pretence of marrying him to a daughter of one of the accused persons.

Hiralal, the father of the girl, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, Data Ram and Ramjilal to three years' rigorous imprisonment each and Mrs. Basanti to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Mrs. Umraoti, wife of Data Ram, was also convicted but enlarged with a warning.

The prosecution story is that the accused persons received Rs. 2,000 from the victim Biharilal on a promise to marry him to Mrs Kala alias Shafri, daughter of Hiralal, but instead arranged to marry him to the wife of a Moslem faqir. But before the marriage could actually take place their plan was found out and the matter was reported to police and all the accused arrested.—A.P.

Our Madras Letter

"Hindu" On Nariman's Arrest

He Should Not Have Disobeyed Mysore Ban

While the Madras Government has come in for a good deal of criticism for ordering the arrest of Mr. Batliwala, for which act the Premier took on himself "the fullest responsibility", the recent events in the Mysore State commencing with the arrest of Mr K. T. Bashyam and other Congressmen on a charge of sedition and culminating in the arrest and release of Mr. K. F. Nariman for disobeying the magisterial order prohibiting Mr. Nariman addressing meetings in the State are deplored by the public and the Press

MYSORE GOVERNMENT AND CONGRESS

Addressing the Mysore Representative Assembly, the Dewan-President, Sir Mirza Ismail defined the relation of the Mysore State with the Congress and upheld 'inter alia' that the Mysore Government "could not view with approval or unconcern efforts made by any organization of people owing no allegiance to the State and its Ruler to coerce them in respect of matters of domestic politics and held out Mysore's hand of conditional co-operation by saying that "If that great organization will but remain a friendly neutral so far as the internal politics of the State are concerned there is every reason to believe that when the time comes it will find willing and useful collaborators in the State for the supreme work of raising the strength and stature of India."

MYSORE AND THE CONGRESS FLAG.

Regarding the hoisting of the Congress Flag in the Mysore State it was made clear by Sir Mirza that "we have no more objection to the display of its emblem at places or on occasions which are connected with legitimate party activities." In these circumstances it passes ones comprehension how the Mysore Government thought it wise to prohibit displaying the Congress Flag not in a spirit of hostility to the State Flag or under conditions which are liable to cause provocation or annoyance to persons who are not members of the party. Mr. Nariman is perfectly right when he says in his letter that such conflicting directions naturally cause confusion and instead of achieving the laudable object of removing all occasions for misunderstanding such a situation may cause further misunderstanding.

THE "HINDU" ON NARIMAN'S ARREST

Commenting on the Bangalore disturbance "The Hindu" in a long editorial writes: "while we dare say the Durbar will put itself right with the public in regard to these matters we must say that there was little excuse for Mr. Nariman's decision to disobey the ban placed on him." The paper proceeds further and says "in any case as a responsible Congressman he should have foreseen the result of his action on the mind of a big crowd of impressionable youths. He admitted after the event that the crowd had attacked the Police: what else, given the circumstances, could he have expected?" These remarks are at complete variance with the mass of public opinion who believe with Mr. Nariman that "although the present Congress programme was not to cause a breach of law deliberately, when the breach came in the way of their political programme one should not run away from his post." As Mr. Nariman in an interview in Madras with Press Correspondents stated "his unconditional release is a triumph for the strength of the public opinion and it should serve as an illustration to the States what organised efforts, on behalf of the people, could achieve."

SIND'S NEW HINDU MINISTER

Chief Secretary Announces Appointment Of Dr. H. R. Wadhwani

KARACHI, November 4.

After days of rumours and speculation, the selection of the Hindu Minister was announced to-day by Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, Chief Secretary to Government, to pressmen who called at his bungalow at 4-30 p.m. The choice says the "Times of India" Correspondent, has fallen on Dr Hemandas Rupchand Wadhwani, who will be sworn-in to-morrow.

Dr. Wadhwani is an M.B.B.S., aged about 40. He is a member of the Sind Legislative Assembly, representing the Upper Sind Frontier District General Rural constituency.

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GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE ACCLAIMED BY THOUSANDS

Anti-British Propaganda In Italy

PALESTINE REPERCUSSIONS IN LONDON

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The situation in Palestine is having its repercussions in London It is reported that the police here are watching the activities of all Arabs in this country. Their watch is more vigilant in connection with the activities of the Palestine Information Centre in Victoria Street. This Centre is the headquarters of the Arabs and was founded sometime ago when an Arab delegation visited this country before the appointment of the Peel Commission

The watch of the Scotland Yard has been intensified since the arrests of Arab leaders in Palestine early this month and the outbreaks of practically open hostilities between the Arabs and British authorities. Letters to the centre are steamed open before delivery. A close check is kept on all communications reaching the centre's office, and very few of its activities escapes the Yard's attention.

"IT HAD GOT WET."

I am told that at the centre Mr. Musa Al Husseini, cousin to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, is being watched closely because it is believed he is the channel of anti-British propaganda in England and on the Continent of Europe. Musa Al Husseini came to England in September to study Eastern History and law at University College and Grays Inn The only letter he has received from home has been opened by the postal authorities because—so the explanation runs—"it had got wet."

"Earlier this year," he told pressmen, "my brother Jamal, also studying in London, received by mistake a note from the Palestine Post Office to London pointing out that he had arrived in England, and that his correspondence was to be censored It seems that you British do not wish us to be able to put our country's view We do not wish this country to become anti-Jew. All we ask is justice for ourselves and for our people."

At the same time a report has reached London that that three homes of Arab citizens were smashed to rubble with British dynamite bombs, when British troops and police raided the village of Daharia, near Hebron These proceedings, it is understood, were part of a search for rifles and ammunition which a band of unknown Arabs removed from police officers at the village police station the day before The search being unsuccessful, the officer in charge ordered the blowing up of village homes, and issued the brutal threat that "further punitive measures will be taken repeatedly until the missing rifles are found."

ITALIAN ATTACK ON ENGLAND

The British reprisals in Palestine has given an opportunity to Mussolini's newspaper "Popolo d'Italia" to make a violent attack on British policy in Palestine. Britain is accused of "sowing destruction and massacre in the Holy land." According to the "Popolo d'Italia" the news from Palestine cannot but arouse a sense or horror throughout the civilised world. "Laws which for thousands of years have guaranteed justice to civilised mankind are openly trampled on, and innocent citizens summarily punished for deeds for which they bear no responsibility. Whole streets are razed as a punishment for acts which the British authorities are unable to detect and into which they do not wish to inquire. If a street or district of any city in Europe were destroyed as a foolish punishment for attempts against a European airport, a wave indignation would arise against those responsible. What constitutes an offence against civilisation in Europe should also be an offence against civilisation in Palestine," declares Mussolini's mouthpiece It concludes "No one has entrusted anyone with a mandate to sow destruction and massacre in the Holy Land We are waiting to see if the Anglican prelates in the name of the Gospel, or the democratic Press, on behalf of the 'immortal principle,' will approve the new Herodian orders in the Holy land."

The comments against Britain which are appearing in the Italian newspapers are looked upon in this country as a part of the anti-British propaganda which that country is staging for the past few weeks British newspapers are trying to make out that the Grand Mufti who has gone to Damascus will take this opportunity of obtaining Mussolini's support for his plans to "harass" the British authorities in Palestine. According to one report before he left Jerusalem, the Mufti told his friends of his intention to visit Italy. His hopes of aid from Mussolini in any future campaign against Britain are based on: (1) promise made in the past by Italian secret agents, (2) intensification recently of the anti-British broadcasts in Arabic from Italy, (3) a message to Mussolini from Arabs in Libya, reaffirming solidarity with Palestine Arabs.

HISTORIC INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE

U. S. Congressmen Watch Anniversary Celebration At Albacete

Mr. William Forrest writes in a London paper:

With hands playing and banners flying, steel-helmeted soldiers from a score of nations marched through Albacete in celebration of the first anniversary of the formation of the International Brigade.

To the hard-pressed defenders of Madrid a year ago the International Brigade was only a thing of rumour: we heard stories of the mysterious force that would soon be hurled against the Rebels

To-day the Brigade has engraved its name in history for all time It is true, indeed, to say that the Brigade has already passed into history, for it no longer exists as such.

BRIGADE'S BIRTHPLACE.

All the foreign volunteers are now soldiers of the Republican Army, and the so-called international battalions have now a majority of Spanish-born troops in their ranks.

Albacete, lying in the heart of the Don Quixote country was the birthplace of the International Brigade, and the whole city was "en fete" for the anniversary.

The defence of Madrid, the Cordova Front, the battles of Jarama, Brunete and Belchite have left wide gaps in the ranks. And these gaps are not being filled.

AMERICANS WATCH.

Only a thin trickle of volunteers now makes the difficult passage over the Pyrenees for unlike the Italian and German "volunteers" the internationals are not accorded travelling facilities by their Governments.

Two visiting members of the United States Congress—Members O'Connell and Bernard—sat on a dais beside Pasionaria, the famous Spanish Communist woman Deputy and watched the march-past.

The U. S. Congressmen afterwards motored to a neighbouring village which is the training base for the English-speaking battalion.

"JAZZ" COMMANDER.

The troops, British, Canadian and American, were lined up in the village square to greet them, under the command of the New York negro, Walter Garland who used to write jazz music.

The square was decked with Republican flags: Spanish girls crowded the balconies of the houses

And from a platform in the forefront the two U. S. Congressmen made eloquent speeches to the troops, who responded by singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Seldom can the American anthem have been sung, or American Congressmen been seen, in stranger surroundings than on this first birthday of the International Brigade.

The Claims Of Ayurveda

Dr. K. S. Mhaskar's Appraisement

Dr. K. S. Mhaskar presided over the second Karnatak and Maharashtra Medical Conference at Kolhapur. Explaining his view about Ayurveda he said:

"Out of the great many questions agitating the public mind at present there is one which is supposed to concern us most as we are represented to be its traditional enemies. We have often been accused of making a fetish of medicine as handed over to us by Western scientists. We have been accused of keeping the medical profession in our hands with mercenary motives and of deliberately vilifying Ayurveda.

"I have been an intimate student of Ayurveda during the last twenty-five years and from time to time tried to find order in the almost chaotic mass of Ayurvedic literature available to us. I am not a lonely worker either in this field of living antiquity and I am glad to note that the attempts made by us to understand Ayurveda in this presidency as well as in the rest of India, far outnumber those made by the exponents of that system. My comparative and exhaustive studies in Ophthalmology, Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Pediatrics have been highly praised by the Conferences and stand to this day unrivalled in the technique of the investigation of this subject.

"My attempts in the elucidation of the pharmacology of Ayurvedic drugs are before you all and the thesis on snake-bite and scorpion-sting remedies have been acclaimed by the enlightened public, though it proved to be a bitter pill to the Ayurvedists, for I asked them to expunge these antediluvian methods from their present day curriculum and save the public from fraud and quackery. I am not a vain boaster but it is good to enumerate what lies on the credit side when I make a statement on the debit side. I see before me here many of my confreres who are proud to mention the bright side of their medical experiences, for many of us are still ardent students of Ayurveda.

"If money and proper men be available, we still welcome the continuation of these investigations which they have neglected. Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Dean of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and a luminary of the Medical profession, stated even last year as the President of the Khandesh Medical Conference "that if a Chair on the ancient Indian system of medicine be instituted in the medical colleges it would undoubtedly be in the best interests of medical education and research and consequently of medical science." Dr. Jivraj Mehta and we are prepared to go thus far and no further. Prove your worth and the doors of medical science are open to you for recognition was the slogan for the last thirty years.

"None—not even the Ayurvedists— denied that Ayurveda required much shifting and the separation of the valuable from the worthless. We are now on the eve of volcanic changes and there are great possibilities of the whole being accepted by the public 'ad hoc' as valuable. We welcome the change for it gives us greater opportunities to watch at closer range what has up till now been denied to us. If scientific spirit and not blind faith continues to actuate the exponents of the system. I already foresee the day when both of us stand to gain by this change. I commend to you the reports of the investigations carried out by the famous Shri Dhuta-Papeshwar Ayurvedic Trust at Panvel and they support what I have been continually repeating here and elsewhere

"But the exponents of the system have decided to take what seems to me a wrong turning:—(1) The introduction of superficial mixed and short training, (2) the claim of equality of status for such raw recruits to the profession and (3) the starting of Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries. In their nervousness that Ayurveda cannot stand fair comparison, they are bolstering up their educational curriculum with foreign anatomy and physiology, with surgery, midwifery, gynaecology ophthalmology, with hygiene and with almost everything else but the theory of medicine; even part of the practice of medicine is not their own; their actual practice of medicine is often dissociated from the statements made in the Ayurvedic works of authority; when I see all this and the articles they publish, I often ask myself "Where is Ayurveda"!

"The new Ayurvedic student has little time left to ponder over these ancient books and within three or four years is ready to claim equal status with the rest of us. If there may be any danger to Ayurveda, I am inclined to believe that it is of their own creation. The admixture of foreign knowledge and the introduction of superficial study are but the thin ends of the wedges which will break up this traditional lore and postpone the happy day of establishing its true merit. In the hurry to establish their rights, I believe they have overshot the mark. It is a situation deplored by many of us and by the savants of the old school of Ayurveda The infusion of raw blood with its mixed and short training is likely to hamper future investigation in Ayurveda, and the elucidation of those simple truths and marvelous cures which even to this day stand to the credit of Ayurveda.

"We are repeatedly told that we fear competition and we use artificial means to hold back their recognition and progress. I have the honour to count among my colleagues many of their best Savants, but I draw the line at this level. We welcome the new change and shall help and guide it to the advantage of the public if we are permitted to do. Their new curriculum is less ambitious, less strenuous and fairly covers the field which the old L. C. P. S. and the L. M. P. were expected to garner. If these new recruits would not consider it 'infra-dig' I suggest that there will always be enough rural work commensurate with the education they have received."

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DEAD BODY Of BOY FOUND IN TRUNK

Sikh Arrested

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Quite a sensation prevailed this morning near the railway Octroi post when the body of a two years old child was recovered from a new steel trunk which was being carried in a tonga.

It appears that the clerk of the Octroi post suspecting that some articles were being smuggled without paying the Octroi duty shouted the Tonga driver to stop the tonga. An old Sikh who was the only passenger in the tonga told the clerk that there was nothing in the tonga. The clerk, however asked the Sikh to open the trunk in order to show him the contents. When the trunk was opened the body of a two-years old boy was recovered from it. The police who were informed took possession of the body and removed it for post mortem examination

The old Sikh told the police that the child died his natural death and he was carrying the body to the river Ravi for depositing it there

The police investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS TRAINING

PATNA, (By Mail.)

At a meeting of Working Committee of the King George V Memorial Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Bihar, it was decided to send Dr. P.K. Basu for training as tuberculosis expert. Dr. Basu will spend some time in Calcutta for his training and study the working of anti-tuberculosis clinics there.

The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha and attended by Col. Mills, Dr. Muthu and others.—A. P.

The Karachi Corporation will present an address to Mr. Satyamurthi, who will preside over the Students' Conference in Karachi on November 13 and 14.

TWO ACTING JUDGES RELINQUISH CHARGE

The Bombay Government Gazette, dated November 4, publishes the following:—

The Hon. Mr. Justice K. C. Sen, I.C.S., and the Hon. Mr. Justice D R Norman, Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., relinquished charge of their appointments as Acting Puisne Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Monday, October 18.

Mr. N K Dravid I.C.S., Assistant Judge under training at Nasik, and Mr. J D Kapadia, I.C.S., Assistant Judge under training at Ahmedabad, are attached to His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay for training from November 5 to February 17, 1938, and November 25 to March 9, 1938.

Mr. J C Wilson, Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on average pay for four months and fifteen days followed by leave on half average pay for two months and six days with effect from November 6 or the date of relief.

Captain W W Laughland, (Liverpool), I.M.S., to officiate as superintendent, Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda, with effect from October 1 during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel E C A Smith, I.M.S.

Mr. B G Murdeshwar LL.B., is to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, vice Mr. V D Jeste reverting pending further orders.

On return from leave Mr K K Desai, is appointed as Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. I S Thakore.

Mr. I S Thakore, on relief is appointed to officiate as Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Dhulia, reverting Mr. M V Pandit.

At the hearing of a workman's compensation case in the Newfoundland Supreme Court at St. John's, Mr. Justice Higgins presided, one of his sons appeared for the claimands, and another represented the defendant company.

NIZAM'S COLLEGE

To Remain Affiliated To Madras University

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, Dn. (By Mail.)

"It would be contrary to our Charter if the Nizam's College is affiliated to the Osmania University, with English as the medium", said Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bhadur, Education and Political Member, Nizam's Government, in the course of an address he delivered at the Golden Jubilee celebrations of Nizam's College, Hyderabad.

Congratulating the staff and the students of the Nizam's College the Hon'ble Member observed that just as it is said that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing-ground of Eton, it might be said that the Government of Hyderabad has been controlled by the benches of the Nizam's College.

As regards the future of Nizam's College, the Hon'ble Member stated that there was a proposal that the Nizam College should be affiliated to the Osmania University, with English as the medium "But it would be contrary to our charter and also there would be much complexity in organisation and examination It has therefore been thought best that the Nizam's College should remain affiliated."

Divali In Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 5.

The Deepavali passed off peacefully at Jubbulpore There were artistic decorations and illuminations in the business centres of the locality Laxmi Puja was performed with great eclat by the merchants of the town.

The last of the Kalis was taken out yesterday by the local Bengalis of the town for immersion, **with an escort of police.—A. P.**

CANDIDATE RETURNS UNCONTESTED IN ORISSA ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION

CUTTACK, Nov. 5.

Mr. Brajasundar Das has been returned without contest to the Orissa Legislative Assembly from the northern landholders constituency in the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Raja Bahadur of Kanika.

His only rival, Haji Ismail Choudhury, a present central M.L.A., from Bengal who owns extensive lands in Orissa, withdrew his candidature after scrutiny.—A. P.

Il Duce's Anti-Anglo French Drive

DREAM OF ROMAN EMPIRE IN AFRICA

FROM RED SEA TO ATLANTIC | FROM CONGO TO MEDITERRANEAN

Mobilising Muslims Of Dark Continent: Plans For Big 'Varsity At Harar

Mr. Vernon Bartlet writes in the "News Chronicle":—

Although last week's official Italian casualty figures confirm the recent reports in the "News Chronicle" of the difficulties experienced by the Rome Government in subduing Abyssinia, very little is known in this country of the ambitious plans in the background.

The following details come from an exceptionally well-informed source.

Dream Of Roman Empire

It is not for nothing that the Ministry of Colonies is now known as the Ministry of Italian Africa, and that many Italians dream of an empire stretching from the Red Sea to the Atlantic and from the Mediterranean to the Congo.

INTENSIVE USE OF RADIO.

The activities of the Ministry of Press and Propaganda, which has some 300 employees preparing documents in 28 African languages, are of particular interest to the British Empire.

Especially since the Duce's visit to Tripoli, where he was given the "Sword of Islam," attention has been concentrated on the Mohammedans. The greatest Moslem university in the world is to be built at Harar, in Abyssinia, where a wireless transmitting station is also under construction.

The famous Bari radio station is already supplemented by the station in Addis Ababa, but the Harar station will be extremely useful in reaching Moslems in Arabia as well as in Africa.

At present many young Moslem chiefs, especially from the French African colonies are being educated in Tripoli and Italy where they are assured that the Duce will help them to throw off the French yoke.

ANTI-BRITISH AND ANTI FRENCH.

Natives in the Sudan and in British African possessions are also being told that the black army of Italian Africa will play its part in fighting to liberate them.

One possibility, made almost a probability by all this propaganda, which causes particular uneasiness in France, is that, in the event of war, the new Abyssinian army would at once be used to capture the French port of Jibouti, and to link up the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland.

As far as propaganda among the Abyssinians is concerned some 50 cinemas are already showing Fascist films and many schools have been opened. Propaganda is having considerable effect among the non-Amharic majority of the population, but very little among the genuine Ethiopians.

3,000,000 LOYAL TO EMPEROR.

These three million Ethiopians are the fomentors of disorders and raids, and their loyalty to the old regime is the reason why the Duce is so anxious to obtain British recognition of his rule and the automatic humiliation in the eyes of his people of the Emperor Haile Selassie.

The fact that the Italians have not interfered much with the teaching of the Coptic priests is influencing some of the Christian population.

Concurrently with cultural propaganda goes military training. Within five years it is hoped to organise a native army of some three millions, of whom 300,000 would be on the active list.

The reservists would remain under the closest Fascist control and would have to serve on one day each week.

MONOPOLIES AND TAXES

The same obligation binds each Italian colonist. The para-military training of natives is to begin at the age of eight.

In order to keep down the cost the natives will work on farms and plantations attached to the barracks. They will also be taught some trade connected with military supplies.

Even so, the financial problem is, of course, terrific. At least half the crops produced by these native soldiers will become the property of the military administration, which will arrange for the export of the surplus.

These crops will include coffee, cotton, tea, spices, and so on. State monopolies and taxes are to help in the process of compelling the Abyssinian people to militarise themselves.

The Duce has decreed that Italian Africa must be self-sufficient in respect of everything which cannot be acquired in Italy.

NAZI HELP.

Already great efforts are being made to exploit the minerals of Abyssinia, and a company has been formed for that purpose with a capital of 100 million lire, of which 51 per cent. is Italian and 49 per cent. is German.

Iron and coal have been found in Harrar Province and steelworks. The optimists claim that rails will be manufactured in three years, cannons in four, rifles in five and motor-cars in six.

Useful deposits of copper and zinc have been discovered. There is no news yet of the gold and platwater power, and a project for a National Bank of Italian Africa is now being studied.

At present all this is said to be costing the Italian Government £10,500,000 a month, but it is obvious that if the Duce could obtain the recognition of Abyssinia as part of the Italian Empire, and some credits to help him on his way, he might ultimately turn the conquered territory into a source both of wealth to Italy and of considerable worry to his neighbours in Africa.

Raza Ali Explains Difficulties Of Visitors To South Africa

Giving Of Finger-Prints And Separate Carriages For Non-Europeans

JUBBULPORE, [illegible].

"The Indian visitors to the country experience difficulty in being admitted to the hotels and, the segregation also applies to railway travelling in this country and there are separate carriages for European and non-European passengers", writes Sir Raza Ali, Agent-General for India in the Union of South Africa, in a letter of welcome to Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., who is sailing for South Africa, on November 10, to study the condition and problem of the Indian settlers in that country.

Sir Raza Ali further observes that the Indian visitors to the country have to undergo certain unnecessary and humiliating formalities including the deposit of security and taking of finger prints. He has, however, assured Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., that as the result of representation made by him (Sir Raza Ali), the Government of South Africa has agreed to waive the observance of these humiliating formalities in his case.

Sir Raza Ali has extended a hearty welcome to Seth Govind Das both as his old colleague in the Council of State and as the Agent-General for India in the Union and has advised him to land at Lourenco Marques and enjoy his and his wife's hospitalities. He has offered all help in the preparation of the Seth's itinerary and arrangements for comfortable railway journey.

Seth Govind Das, has received all the necessary papers and passports from the Government of India for his journey, and will leave Jubbulpore for Bombay on November 8, from where he will sail on November 10. He is expected to be back here on February 5, 1938, doing his return journey by air.—United Press.

EGYPTIAN KING'S MARRIAGE

Great Preparations

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

Great preparations are going on in connection with the marriage of His Majesty King Farouq, which is expected to take place shortly.

It is stated that probably His Majesty will spend his honeymoon by boating upstream on the Nile and visiting the prominent towns and cities on the banks of that great river.

Special gold coins are being minted in connection with this great and happy event, and will bear the bust of King Farouq. On the happy occasion His Majesty, H. M. the Queen Mother and the three royal sisters of King Farouq will distribute a large number of these gold coins to the poor in the country.

Perhaps, this ceremony and occasion will be enjoyed the best by the Egyptians for King Farouq has become so very popular with his subjects in such a short time of his taking charge of the reins of his Government, that the people look upon him with great fervour and are taking keen interest in the preparations for the marriage, which they want to make a huge success.

King Farouq's sympathies have been not only with the lay public but also with the religious bodies. He is attending regularly the Juma (Friday) prayers and has encouraged the spread of Islamic culture and education.

His Majesty is keenly watching everything that goes on in the country. He is ever alert to the needs of his people and sees that his subjects get the maximum benefit possible from the State. He believes that the happiness of his people is the supreme himself to himself. Hence, the enthusiasm of the people for the marriage ceremony and the attendant happy events is natural. They are feeling joyous at the coming great event and with spontaneousness.

You will find every shop, every corner of the street and in every village of Egypt flags, decorations and placards heralding the happy event and with banners flying everywhere, carrying the words: "Long Live The Young King" and "God Save The Young, Pious King Farouq."

KING FAROUQU'S HUMANITY

In connection with the recent accident that occurred at Alexandria when King Farouq arrived in the city, when, in the rush of people that came to welcome their beloved King, several persons were injured and a few of them succumbed to the injuries later, His Majesty has donated £2,400 towards the relief of the families of the deceased.

His Majesty has also sent a personal, signed letter to members of each of these unfortunate families, expressing his deep condolences and sympathising with them in their sad bereavement.

ARMED DACOITY IN INDORE

Cash And Jewellery Worth Rs. 20,000 Taken Away

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 5.

A sensational armed dacoity, resulting in the loss of cash and jewellery, worth over Rs. 20,000, has, according to a Khandwa message, been committed in the village of Bhaisan in the Nemawar district of the Holkar State.

It is reported that a gang of about 50 to 60 armed dacoits raided the village and entering the houses of the rich money-lenders, and made away with the valuables.

The gang is then reported to have raided another neighbouring village and looted a bania and a shepherd.

The dacoits escaped to the surrounding jungles, before the police could arrive on the spot.

LOTHIAN TO SUCCEED LINLITHGOW ?

Rumours In Well-Informed Circles

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 4.

Lord Lothian's proposed visit to India has evoked great curiosity and interest in political circles of Nagpur.

It is believed that with the chances of inauguration of the Federation at the Centre becoming obscure at every stage the present Viceroy may well congratulate himself if he succeeds in setting it up before laying down reins of office. It is hence not improbable that Lord Lothian will make another effort at the rapprochement between England and Indian India and British India with a view to ensure that "responsible Government" is established in India before Europe is enveloped in conflagration.

According to certain well informed circles Lord Lothian's visit is a prelude to his appointment as Viceroy in succession to Lord Linlithgow. The National Government of Britain has, however, three years before it to make up its mind in selecting a person to pilot the ship of constitutional reforms but it is interesting to note that Lord Lothian being the president of the Franchise Committee is as much responsible for the Government India Act as the present Viceroy.

A MASTERPIECE THRILLER BY A MASTER OF THRILLS

HOMI WADIA'S

Stupendous, tremendous, terrifying

TOOFANI TARZAN

A 100% JUNGLE PICTURE

Featuring:

JOHN CAVAS

GULSHAN; BOMAN SHROFF

and wonder dog Moti

TWO YEARS IN MAKING

This picture presents the

MOST CONVINCING JUNGLE ATMOSPHERE

EVER SEEN ON THE INDIAN SCREEN

KARZAN & LEELA

Two of the Most Romantic Characters of all time portrayed by JOHN CAVAS and GULSHAN.

IT'S A TRIUMPH FOR

WADIA BROTHERS

IT'S A PRIDE FOR

INDIAN FILMDOM

IT'S A JOY FOR

OLD & YOUNG ALIKE

Lamington

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

MATINEE AT 2-30 P. M.

DAILY THREE SHOWS:

5-15: 8-15 & 10-45 P. M.

Q. "Why do some children always look so Healthy and Well?"

ANGIER'S is the answer

Many mothers have a constant fight to prevent their children from catching colds and to keep them free from the infections that are going about.

The surest way to keep a child healthy and robust—is to build up his powers of resistance with Angier's Emulsion.

Angier's is endorsed by the medical profession and used in children's hospitals throughout the country. It is a soothing, pleasant emulsion, with unique tonic and building properties. For colds, coughs, whooping-cough, bronchitis and all chest affections; for scrofula, rickets or any wasting disease it is invaluable. If children are weakly and run-down after measles or a fever, Angier's quickly restores strength and hastens recovery. For the child with a poor appetite and weak digestion, Angier's is the ideal food because it soothes the digestive tract and helps the digestive process.

In Angier's Emulsion you have an *approved* remedy, reliable and efficient. Moreover, children all like it and take it willingly. Let your child have it regularly; it is unequalled for giving the extra strength and stamina needed at all times.

Used to be a martyr to catarrh

"Dear Sirs: I received the sample of your Emulsion. My boy, aged 5½ years took to it so well that I continued with it and after taking five small bottles and a large one, he is a different boy. Before taking the Angier's he was a martyr to catarrh and never free from colds, but now he is always ready for his meals and never away from school." (Sgd.) (Mrs.) M. Thomson, 2, Henry Place, Edinburgh.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

I WONDER WILL I APPROVE?

All men approve of Beauty and necessarily of the cause of Beauty. He desires you to be perfectly beautiful and he will surely approve of the best means to that end.

OATINE

The use of Oatine Cream nightly and Oatine Snow daily ensures skin health, nourishment of the tissues underlying the surface skin and freshness, smoothness, elasticity and perfection to the complexion. No other treatment is necessary.

TWO ARE ALL YOU NEED FOR BEAUTY

MARTIN & HARRIS, LTD. SUDAMA HOUSE, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

COUPON—Send me trial samples of OATINE CREAM, SNOW, SOAP, POWDER BASE, a full size Shampoo Powder, and the Oatine Beauty Book, for which I enclose 6 annas in stamps ..... B.C.

Address .....

Name .....

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Spanish Tragedy

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—I have just seen the September issue of a magazine called "Catholic Action". It is a curious fact that the Indian Catholics will have it that the Spanish insurgents are fighting to save Christian civilization while the Spanish Government forces are out to destroy it. On the other hand, we find the insurgent army is being reinforced by the troops of Italy and Germany and the latter country especially cannot by any means be said to be a lover of orthodox Catholics, looking at recent events in Germany. It seems that the Spanish tragedy recall Pilate's phrase "What is truth"?

The fact remains, however, that the so-called Christian General Franco was directly responsible for the massacre of the Spanish people (red or white does not matter) perpetrated by German 'planes at Guernica. The authoritative American magazine "Fortune" says: "That the Spanish war has been used by Germany and Italy as a laboratory in which to study the performance of modern weapons is beyond question. Both Germany, which has sent more material and technicians than troops, and Italy, which has sent more troops than material have taken the fullest advantage of the opportunity to test their latest weapons on living targets." This explodes the Indian Catholic view-point that General Franco and his powerful allies are fighting to save Christian civilization.

It is a pertinent question to ask the Indian Catholics whether General Franco's connivance in this devilish affair which is rending Catholic Spain is in consonance with their professed belief that the Christian General Franco and his men are fighting to save Christian civilization.—Yours, etc.,

E.J.M

Tourist Accommodation In P. And O. Boats

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Despite all the advertisement resorted to by the P. and O. Co., about the excellence of their new ships, I have to bring to the notice of the public through the columns of your paper the serious inconvenience caused to tourist passengers travelling even by their new steamers like the s.s. "Strathnaver". I would mention only a few of the discomforts experienced in order to draw the attention of the authorities concerned and also to inform the travelling public that the tourist class is nothing more than a third class with only a few more facilities.

The following are some of the inconveniences:—

(a) The part of the ship where the tourist class is located is anything but steady.

(b) This part of the ship is also subjected to severe vibration and noise of the engines all the time. This reduces half the pleasure of sea voyage.

(c) The decks are very small and do not provide enough room for walking about while the first class decks are banned for the tourist class.

(d) The cabins are very small and several of them are without portholes.

(e) The cabins do not have (i) running hot water, (ii) waste-paper basket, (iii) large mirror and (iv) clean towels.

(f) The food provided especially for vegetarians is extremely unsatisfactory. The quality of rice provided is such in all classes that it is impossible for Indian passengers accustomed to good rice to eat it. Besides, despite repeated requests no special dishes are prepared for vegetarians in the tourist class.

(g) The most regrettable part is the behaviour of the Stewards to tourist class passengers. They think that tourist class passengers and especially if they happen to be unfortunate Indians, can be treated in any way they like. No wonder this treatment towards Indian passengers is responsible for many self-respecting Indians travelling by the Italian line.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN PASSENGER.

October 27.

Help China

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a sorry fact indeed that the Chinese and the Japanese who ought to be counted as two brothers belonging to the yellow race of Asia should be at loggerheads the latter to acquire and the former to defend its wordly possession. The present affluent circumstances in which many Parsi families are placed are entirely due to the wealth acquired in the Oriental land of China by the enterprising followers of Zoroaster at the time when the means of communication were scanty and orthodoxy was at its zenith of power. Indians must help China against the aggression of Japan and show to the world that they have a sense of justice and humanity by totally boycotting Japanese goods immediately. The Western Nations owe more to China in their artistic taste than to any other Oriental country and those who are reducing China to wreck and ruin, will have to suffer the censure of the world in entering into warfare without the least justification. China is a big country with a vast population and it will be very difficult for any nation to subjugate it totally. The modern machination can only destroy civilised cities and if civilization is at all to last, the admirable advice of President Roosevelt should be strictly followed to restore peace where there is war.

Japan seems to be prepared for war, but if China gets help from all round the world, an exemplary lesson will be served to the Asiatic Mussolinis to keep their fighting spirit within the bounds of humanity. Yours etc.,

ARDESHIR EDAGJI BENGALI.

The Milk Problem

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Readers at your end may be interested to learn how, in Coimbatore, we are able to tackle the problem of pure milk supply successfully. A milk Supply Union has been started here on a Co-operative basis last August. In and around Coimbatore, where milk is available, the Union esatblished Milk Producing Co-operative Societies with milkmen as members. These people undertake to bring their animals to the societies' yards where they are milked under the supervision of the President and Secretary. The societies in their turn send their milk to the Union Office. Milk distribution is done from this central place to the regular customers and the several selling depots for sale to public in retail. The milking of animals, transport, distribution etc., are all done in clockwork regularity. The customer gets his milk before 6 A. M. And to-day, if we are able to sell 600 measures of pure milk daily, it is no small achievement within a short span. What is more interesting is, tha even a poor woman can get pure milk for her child for two pies and three pies from the Union sales depots.—Yours etc.

M. KARUPPANNAN,

Coimbatore.

Mr. Jinnah And The Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Since the peaceful penetration of the Congress into Muslim masses, the pilot of the Muslim League, I mean Mr. Jinnah, has studiously assumed a peculiar attitude of uncompromising antagonism against Congress probably under the fear of losing the position he is supposed to be enjoying in his community if he identify himself with the Congress. In justification of his attitude, he is invariably indulging himself in vilifying Congress as if that is the the first and the last objective of the League. And with a view to achieve his purpose, he does not feel any compunction to take refuge under "Islam in danger" etc., thus exploiting the ignorance of the masses. While Mr. Jinnah's fulminations against Congress are simply based upon vague and unfounded apprehensions, absolutely unwarranted by facts, he has never dared to cite instances in support of his arguments to show that Congress has disregarded the religious and cultural sentiments of Muslims. In fact Congress has positively laid down rules at Karachi guaranteeing these rights to each and every minority.

If Mr. Jinnah has got any sincere desire to serve the nation in general and his community in particular, is it not sure, safe and short cut for him to immediately join Congress and advise his co-religionists to join it 'en masse' and acquire real power?—Yours etc.,

R. G. PARIKH.

Bombay.

Medical Organisation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The memorandum by three medical associations referred to in your issue of September 2nd is a very disappointing document. Perhaps the fact that Indian doctors have studied and taken their degrees either in Western schools of medicine or in schools staffed by professors of Western medicine, may account for the fact that there is not a word in the memorandum about the things that really matter in the preservation of health or the cure of disease.

What is the first essential if health is to be maintained? It is adequate nourishment, sufficient food of the right kind Other necessities are the provision of a pure water supply, the removal and proper disposal of sewerage or night-soil the construction of damp-proof houses, and the prevention of overcrowding. And quite as important as these is the cessation of the practice of vaccination, which poisons the blood and does infinite narm, directly or indirectly.

But this memorandum concerns itself chiefly with the organisation and staffing of dispensaries, the creation of new posts for officials work in laboratories, and the manufacture of vaccines and sera. There is not a word of those methods of treatment such as Nature Cure that have proved so efficacious as compared with the allopathic or "regular" school of medicine

If all that is to happen under the new dispensation is the substitution of Indians for British medical officials, Bombay's last state will be worse than its first. All that the opposition in the House seemed to concern itself with was the presence of so many British officers in the medical service. That is a matter that will right itself eventually. What is needed for India is a new outlook altogether in medical matters. a realisation of the true causes of disease and of the best means of restoring health, and a determination to reform the system so that all the alien growths introduced from the West, such as vaccination and dependence on laboratories, and swept away.

It is true that much depends on the financial position of the country, but wasteful expenditure such as that on useless and dangerous practices such as vaccination and inoculation could be stopped. The difficulties in regard to sanitary reform in every country have seemed insuperable to large numbers of the people, but a few men of vision and determination have done marvels, as, for example, Chadwick, Southwood Smith, and Ward Richardson in this country. What is first needed is the realization of the truth, and then constant propaganda to that general knowledge and understanding will be followed by the necessary action.

Medical education must be reformed. Mr. Raphael Roche says: "All chronic diseases will remain incurable unless medical studies are radically reformed," and Arnold Bennet wrote:—

"In many respects the education of medical students is preposterous. Knowledge is still inculcated which has long since been proved to be false knowledge. Futile things are obstinately retained in the curriculum while important things are obstinately excluded from it."—Yours, etc.,

L. LOAT.
Secretary National Anti-Vaccination League.
25 Denison House,
296 Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, S.W. 1.
September 20.

Hardships Of New Matric Regulations

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through a public notice issued recently, the Registrar of the University of Bombay, reminds the parents and guardians of students studying in Recognised Schools of the minimum attendance being 110 days and not 130 days previously notified. This circular of the University, perhaps, settles the question of the private students who were eagerly waiting for some changes in the new regulations which have deprived them of their privilege of appearing at the Matriculation Examination.

But a very big question is before us now. It is, "what are those students at present studying in Schools that had applied for, but failed to secure, recognition, to do?" Some of the Schools were informed as late as in October about their Applications for recognition being refused—thus leaving no chance for the students to migrate to other Schools, put in the necessary attendance and complete the aggregate total of 110 days in a Registered School.

The New Regulations of the University were so hastily passed and so immediately enforced that not even a breathing time was left for the students. They woke up to find everything changed—new regulations under which their fates were sealed. But their hopes were revived when they found that their respective Schools had applied for recognition. And now, when the first term is over they find they cannot appear. One cannot blame these Schools too. For, they themselves got the decisions of the Syndicate re. their application for recognition, as late as in October, and thus could do nothing for their students.

Under these circumstances, I hope the University will give immediate consideration to the question of students who have been studying in Schools which have failed to secure recognition this year, and amend the New Regulations so as to make it possible for the private candidates to appear at the Matriculation Examination of 1938 I think the University can very conveniently put off the enforcement of these new regulations until next year and thus solve the question of the private students.—Yours, etc.

(Miss) SHARDA RAMKRISHNA.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

"Rao-Saheb And Gandhi Portrait"

Rao Saheb B. P. TAMBAD (Hubli) informs us that the A.P. message appearing under the above heading in our issue of the 13th October is "absolutely false in all particulars." Mr. Tambad assures the public that, "I had absolutely no objection to the proposal of putting up Mahatmaji's portrait in the Municipal Hall. My objection was technical regarding the validity and legality of holding the earlier meeting of the Municipality."

Maharashtra 'Varsity And Schools

"F" requests the authorities to see that when, and if, the plans of a separate University for Maharashtra materialise, the option will be given to the schools situated in the province to retain their present affiliation to the Bombay University. The correspondent particularly refers to the Parsi educational institutions, which will suffer severely, if they are forced to join the new university.

Condolence Resolution

The Chairman of the Hindusthani Sangeet Pracharak Mandal (Club) writes that the club has duly passed a condolence resolution lamenting the death of Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan, and that the programme of the 30th ultimo could not be cancelled as it was arranged in advance.

Dadar Tram Service

F. K. B. draws the attention of the B. E. S. T. Company to the overcrowding on the Dadar tram service, and requests them to run more double-decked cars on the line.

NEW EMPIRE

BY GREAT PUBLIC DEMAND!
BY SPECIAL REQUEST!
NOW CONTINUED A SECOND WEEK!
DAILY THREE SHOWS 4. 6-30 and 10 P. M.

FIRST EXTRAVAGANZA IN TECHNICOLOR
You'll be thrilled by this NEW sort of comedy-romance, spangled with stars and crowded with laughs.
Songs: Red Hot Heat, That Old Feeling, Lovely One

WARNER BAXTER JOAN BENNETT
Walter Wanger's VOGUES of 1938 IN TECHNICOLOR

with
Helen VINSON · Mischa AUER · Alan MOWBRAY · Jerome COWAN
The Famous WALTER WANGER MODELS
"The Most Photographed Girls in the World"
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

AND IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FILM—
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA!
MADAME POMPADOUR
will present
BOMBAY'S MOST BEAUTIFUL
MANNEQUINS IN A SPECTACULAR
STAGE PRODUCTION WEARING
HOLLYWOOD'S MOST GLAMOROUS GOWNS:
PLEASE NOTE THE FASHION PARADE
WILL BE HELD ONLY
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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Bombay University

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our Bombay 'Varsity has a very high sense of academic standard regarding its Commerce graduate and post-graduate degrees. It would not admit 'any' outside B. Com in its M. Com. (Master of Commerce) Degree course with the result that an M Com. of this University has no chance of being appointed as a professor or even a lecturer in Lucknow. Allahabad or Calcutta etc. universities due to the retaliatory policy of the latter. It is a great hardship for the M. Com. degree holders to get any chance outside the Presidency. I feel sure that the Vice-Chancellor and the Principal of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay would positively take early steps to remove this disability of the M. Coms. It is not for us to judge the high standard of our degrees, but for the others—the public to do so. The Provincial Autonomy—with its almost fanatic provincialism in services—together with this inter-'varsity controversy has absolutely marred the chances of the high intrinsic value of our M. Coms.—Yours, etc.,

AN M. COM

Suggestions For Co-operative Stores

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—People with some leisure (at least some 4 hours per week) are needed to make this scheme a success. In a city, educated and advanced persons must come forward to help their less fortun-tributing centre.

Every week, (say on Sundays) intending members of the community should meet here to discuss and decide the following points:—

(a) Quantities of various commodities required for their household for the week, fortnight or month, as the case may be (such as grains—to start with—and tea, sugar, soap, ghee etc., later on).

(b) Collect in whole or part, the approximate cost of the above from either all individual members or from one or two of them.

(c) The consolidated list of articles required by the members must be, in the beginning to the extent of one cart-load per week, fortnight or month, to be brought from Mandvi the headquarters of wholesale grain-dealing. (This can be easily ascertained, as also the wholesale prices, from the wholesale Grain Merchants' Association who will willingly co-operate with the scheme).

(d) Every transaction should be ready cash payment and no credit whatsoever should be allowed.

(e) Items decided upon one Sunday should be carried out next Sunday. Distribution and sales to others—non-members at the same reduced and concession rates.

There need not be any registration for sometime and when the pioneers are sure of running the stores to the advantage of its members without any fear of failure even if some or half of their number resign, they can apply for registration with the consultation of the Registrar who should be furnished with all the detailed report of its working during the experimental period.

(g) For keeping accounts, distribution and selling to non-members on cash, the organisers may get some volunteers from their community, for this laudable social work, which should be done on Sundays only, and that too for four hours—from 8 to 12 noon! This will save the stores another item of expenditure.

(h) Preliminary expenses for measures, weights and scales etc., and stationery is to be either met with a donation from the community funds or from some of the charitably disposed wealthy member. In the absence of both, they should be met with by some initial fee per member.

(i) One thing in this scheme to be borne in mind is that the quality of the commodity required by all the members should be as far as possible, the same, or such as will not come in the way of wholesale purchase. This precaution is necessary only in the beginning, because in latest stages more new members are sure to join the scheme after seeing the actual benefits, and thus capital will not be blocked for any longer time. In the beginning the motto should be "sooner the sale the better." At later stages, occasional wholesale purchase and retail sale of articles such as umbrellas, cloth etc., can also be arranged by previous consideration at the weekly meeting.

It will be seen from the above that with a little exertion on the part of the pioneers, they will be able to reap the benefit (at least to the extent of 25 per cent.) of getting the articles of daily use at nearly wholesale prices (or very little more than the wholesale prices, on account of some extra labour charge on the Sundays for labour etc.), not only for themselves but also for other poor and needy people of their community. This is possible, nay certain, as there are no items of expenses such as rent, labour and profit, usually charged by the Bania who has to earn his livelihood.

We knows, if the perseverance of the pioneers and the spread of the news of the reduced prices of the commodities may one day develop into a big co-operative eers should never think of prostore. Needless to say the pionfiteering! Only the actual expenses, or a very small percentage (say 1 per cent.) should be charged, or otherwise the whole scheme will collapse.—Yours etc.,

N. P. JAVALKAR.

Drainage In Vile Parle

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

The Municipality of Vile Parle deserves to be congratulated for taking up in right earnest the question of introducing a drainage system in Vile Parle. While none is opposed on principle to the introduction of drainage and none is denying that it will have to be paid for by some additional taxation, the property-holders in Vile Parle appear to have been divided into two opposing camps, one in favour of immediate introduction of the scheme and another in favour of postponing the scheme on the ground of heavy additional taxation which, they say, the immediate introduction of drainage will render inevitable. I had the opportunity on the 29th August last to hear, as far as I could, the contentions on both sides at a meeting of the drainage Subcommittee of the Municipality and the little experience I have had of the Municipal affairs of Vile Parle, as a member of the Notified Area Committee and Municipality of Vile Parle for some years, has induced me to place before the public of Vile Parle and Andheri, the following proposals for the purpose of the immediate introduction of drainage.

It cannot be denied that if any drainage scheme is ever to be introduced in Vile Parle by incurring a big loan for the purpose, the present low rate of interest gives the best opportunity to do so. Secondly, those who oppose drainage to-day on certain grounds should remember that those grounds are not going to disappear by merely marking time. These opponents of immediate drainage say that during the past two or three years there is an exodus of tenants from Vile Parle to Dadar-Matunga on account of the mosquito-trouble, epidemics, the comparatively cheaper rents at Dadar, the high charges for Railway Season tickets and even for foodstuffs and the absence of expert medical aid, and I may add, comparative weakness in Police protection too; but I ask them to consider whether any of these grievances will disappear by postpoining the introduction of drainage will not be a step in the right direction to give to the residents of Vile Parle one more amenity which is available in Bombay, and thereby to improve sanitation of this place and prevent the exodus of tenants from Vile Parle. If the property holders oppose drainage because the tenants are leaving and there is no income, the tenants also say on the other hand, that they are leaving because there is no drainage and no Municipal amenities We shall thus be moving in a vicious circle without any solution of the problem. The proper course is first to supply as many Municipal amenities as possible according to the high expectations of Bombay tenants and then to expect the tenants to come here from Bombay. The present exodus of tenants would have been partly prevented if drainage had been taken in hand as soon as the Municipality was established

Coming now to the question of finance, for the drainage Scheme, the present town planning schemes and metalled roads in Vile Parle, Andheri, etc., were constructed, not by levying an house-tax but by levying Betterment charges under the Town Planning Act, in proportion of the area of each building plot, irrespective of the question whether is has been built over or not. If so many miles of roads were constructed in this manner, I fail to understand why so many miles of drainage also should not be constructed by following the same principle. Just as it was proper to throw the cost of roads on vacant plots, as well as on built-up-plots, it is quite proper and necessary to throw the cost of drainage also on the adjoining vacant plots in proportion of their areas, exactly in the same manner in which the cost of the roads was distributed. The cost of drainage outside the Municipal-limits can also be distributed on all plots within Municipal limits in the same proportion. If this method of distributing the capital cost of drainage is adopted the necessity of increasing the house-tax for meeting the capital expenditure for drainage will disappear. A Betterment charge should be levied on each plot for this purpose and those who are prepared to pay it at-once, may pay it at-once and those who want instalments may be granted instalments running over 25 to 30 years at a rate of interest one per cent. higher than the rate at which the Municipality will be able to obtain a loan for drainage Speaking about Vile Parle, I can say that the quota of Vile Parle for the proposed drainage will be about Rs. 6,00,000. Few property-holders perhaps know that the cost of all the Town Planning Schemes in Vile Parle was about Rs 6,00,000 and they have paid the amount without their knowing it. Just as this amount was paid as a capital expenditure without calculating its incidence as a house-tax on rateable values of houses, it will be wise for the property holders to pay now a Betterment charge for drainage. It is unscientific to levy remains to be solved apart from this amount of capital expenditure as a house-tax and give ground for complaint that the Municipality is asking us to pay so much per cent of house tax for a drainage scheme

There will be insurmountable difficulties in levying a Betterment charge for the drainage. The existing Town Planning Schemes can be amended under the Town Planning Act with the sanction of the Government by distributing the cost of drainage in proportion of the areas of the existing plots. The Municipal Act also authorizes the Municipality to levy a tax on lands. In this way also it is possible to levy a Betterment charge for drainage in the form of an annual tax on land for 25 to 30 years by treating each instalmnet as annual tax. Any technical difficulties that may arise in recovering the Betterment charges for drainage can be easily solved if once the Municipality, the Government and the majority of property-holders, are convinced that the capital cost of drainage should be recovered in this manner alone.

Thus, if the capital cost of drainage and its annual interest and instalment is recovered from the wrong category of taxation, a sum of Rs. 60,000, from the estimated Municipal deficit of Rs 77,000, on account of drainage, will be provided for without the improper and odious name of a tax, and only Rs. 17,000, will have to be provided for the annual upkeep charges of the drainage system. This can be done by a small addition to the existing house-tax. But in my opinion, just as justice demands that the capital cost of drainage should be thrown on vacant plots as well as on built up plots, a small annual tax on vacant plots and on vacant portions of built up plots beyond three times of the built up areas, will also be justified for meeting a part of the cost of annual upkeep of drainage, and to that extent the increase in the house-tax will be still smaller. It is admitted that an open space three times of the built up areas is sufficient for air and light and any open space beyond this limit is a luxury and deprives the Municipality of the revenue from house taxes etc., which would be received if these extra lands are built over. The Municipality should aim at development of each plot to the maximum building limit and it will also do well if the property-holders are allowed to add a 2nd floor to their buildings as in the modern residential localities in Bombay. Our properties have to compete with Bombay properties in every respect. Our property market and capital market is in Bombay and our market for tenants also is in Bombay. We cannot therefore afford to have any stricter building regulations than those imposed by the Bombay Municipality, in the most up-to-date residential localities.—Yours etc.

K. K. VAIDYA,
M.A., LL.B.
Vile Parle

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore snapped on his arrival to preside over the Mysore University Convocation.

Notable trio at Mysore University Convocation: (L. to R.) Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Vice-Chancellor of Mysore University, Mr. R. R. Venketrama Sastri of Madras, who delivered the Convocation Address and Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore.

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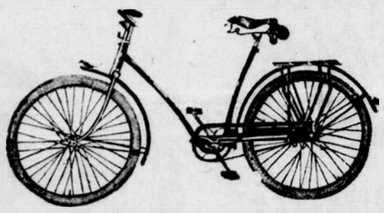

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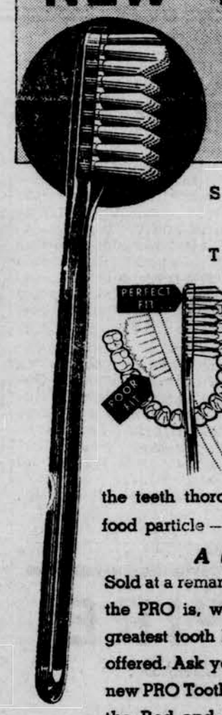

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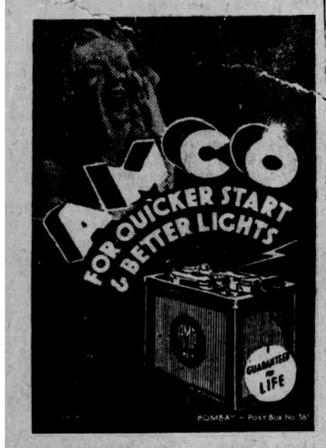

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Bombay, November 5.

MONEY

The past was a short-working week owing to the incidence of Diwali (Hindu New Year) Holidays. The monetary situation remained unchanged and even the pre-holiday demand for cash exerted very little influence on the quotations. Call funds were available at 1|2 per cent., while fixed deposit rates were unchanged from last week, 3 months being quoted at 1 per cent. and 6 months at 1-1|4 to 1-1|2 per cent. Tenders to Government for three months' Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 1.82 crores, of which Rs. 1 crore were accepted at an average rate of Re. 0-14-8 (.9167) per cent. per annum as compared with Re. 0-13-2 (.8229) per cent. per annum last week. Maturities amounted to Rs. 1 crore.

GILT-EDGED

Following steadier gilt-edged in London, the local market kept steady and prices were better all-round. Trading, however, was restricted. 3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper ranged between Rs. 98-10 and Rs. 98-12, while 3-1|2 per cent. India Sterling Stock recorded a 25-shilling improvement from £92-1|2 to £93-3|4. 2-3|4 per cent. 1948-52 loan closed unchanged at Rs. 100-5. 3 per cent. 1941 loan at Rupees 103-14-0 and 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan at Rupees 102-3-0 3-1|2 per cent. 1947-50 loan was quoted at Rs. 06-8. 4 per cent. 1943 bonds at Rs. 108-8 and 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan at Rs. 113-13. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 loan was on offer at Rs. 119-4. 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan at Rs. 105-6 and 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan at Rs. 108-6 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax-free) was traded around Rs. 120-8 and 5-1|2 per cent. 1938-40 loan around Rs. 103-4.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was steady during the week, sellers of Spot T.T. quoting 1s. 6-3|32d. and buyers 1s. 6-1|8d. There was very little doing in this section, there being no fresh enquiry in connection with export of gold and merchandise bills were completely lacking. Sterling tenders to Government amounted to only £70,000 at 1s. 6-1|8d., which were accepted in full.

In the London foreign exchange market, it was the dollar this week that came in for selling pressure and the rate advanced to 497.87 cents as compared with 495.70 cents. at the opening. The reported large shipments of gold from the States to France are largely responsible for the depreciation of the dollar. The shipments of gold are reported to be made on account of the French Equalization Fund which had acquired large dollar balances in the past few months. The premium on three months' forward dollars was almost unchanged around dollars 0.71 during the week, closing at dollars 0.66. The franc, on the other hand, showed a slight improvement, the sterling|franc rate declining from the opening level of frs. 147.44 to frs. 147.09, but towards the close the rate again reacted to frs. 147.21. The discount on three months' forward francs gradually narrowed from frs. 5 at the opening to frs. 3.810 towards the close. The guilder fluctuated between 0.00-5|8 and 8.96-7|8, while the belga firmed up from the opening level of 29.38 to 29.31-3|4 mid-week closing at 29.33-3|4. The Italian lira vacillated between 94.60 and 94.22 during the week.

GOLD

The local gold market was easier in sympathy with the sterling|dollar cross-rate. Trading, however, was restricted, there being hardly any speculative enquiry in the market. The quotation for spot, after opening at Rs. 34-11-, gradually declined during the week to Rs. 34-9-6. December settlement gold commanded a premium of 3 pies and January 2 pies over spot. There was a small enquiry for shipment in March, but little or no business transpired owing to the local quotation remaining higher for most part. In London, movements in the price of the metal were negligible despite changes in the sterling|dollar cross-rate. There was a very large demand for spot gold and this was quoted at a premium of 9d. per oz. over the dollar parity at the close. The spot rate, after opening at 140s. 6-1|2d, declined intermittently but closed again at 140s. 6-1|2d. Stocks in the local market are estimated at about 1,75,000 tolas while the daily arrivals from upcountry average some 15,000 tolas. The offtake is some 1,500 tolas a day. There was very little activity in sovereigns, the rate merely hovering around Rs. 22-4-0 for both spot and forward deliveries. Last week's shipment to London per s.s. "Viceroy of India" is valued at Rs. 28 lakhs. Imports during the week amounted to Rs. 2,028 in gold coins. The highest and the lowest rates were: Rs. 34-11-9 and Rs. 34-9-6 for spot, Rs. 34-12-0 and Rs. 34-9-9 for December settlement and Rs. 34-12-3 and Rs. 34-10-0 for January settlement.

SILVER

The silver market was devoid of interest and prices fluctuated within a very narrow range. Towards the close, however, the market was a shade easier following London advises and selling by local speculators. The quotation for spot declined gradually from Rs. 51-0-6 to Rs. 50-12-6 towards the close. In London, both ready and forward were quoted at 19-7|8d. for most part, though occasionally spot commanded a premium of 1|16d. over forward. At the close, the rate declined to 19 13|16d. for spot and 19 3|4d. for forward. Stocks in the local market are estimated at about 18,500 bars, while the daily offtake is somewhat better at 75 bars a day owing to the advent of Diwali. Yesterday's arrival per s.s. "Narkunda" is valued at £4,800, while silver to the extent of £10,700 is "en route" to Bombay. Last week, silver coins worth Rs. 6,003 were imported. The highest and the lowest rates in the local market were: Rs. 51-0-6 and Rs. 50-10-0 for spot, Rs. 51-1-0 and Rs. 50-10-6 for December settlement and Rs. 51-2-0 and Rs. 50-12-0 for January settlement. The Shanghai dollar was almost unchanged at 1s. 2-1|4. during the week, while the yen was pegged around 1s. 2d.

SHARES

The local stock market was open only for two days during the period under report and price movements were unimportant. Tde tone of the market was fairly steady in all sections, but the turnover was restricted. Advices from outside markets were uninspiring and this was probably responsible for the "wait and see" policy adopted by the local investors and speculators. In the cotton mill section, most of the leaders were marked down; Bombay Dyeings shed about 25 points and closed at Rs. 1067-8; Centuries declined to Rs. 281-4; Central Indias lost about 11 points to Rs. 311-4; Kohinoors were marked down to Rs. 371-4, closing a shade better at Rs. 372-8; New Greats declined to Rs. 326-4; Colabas came down to Rs. 266-4 through lack of buying support and Gokaks changed hands at Rs. 229-6. The Hydro-electric section was also affected by the general decline in prices; Andhra Valleys were pushed down from Rs. 1,590 to Rs. 1,577-8; Tata Powers eased to Rs. 1,475, while Tata Hydros were on offer at Rs. 159-6. Tata Iron Ordinaries were steady around Rs. 351, while Deferreds moved between Rs. 1,595 and Rs. 1,587-8. Among Banks, Central Banks firmed up to Rs. 31-4; Imperial Bank Fully Paids advanced to Rs. 1,590 and Partly Paids to Rs. 391-4; Bank of Indias were maintained around Rs. 142-8, while Reserve Banks eased to Rs. 127-8. Railway shares were almost neglected; Ahd. Prantij closing unchanged at Rs. 950 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 762-8. In the miscellaneous section Belapurs weakened to Rs. 190-10, while Bombay-Burmas shed about 10 points to Rs. 753-2. Associated Cements sagged to Rs. 154-12. Scindia Steams, which were in good demand on Saturday at Rs. 27-14, declined sharply to Rs. 25-4 at the close following the report that the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., have decided to enter the rice trade between Burma and India for which negotiations are already in the air.

KATHIAWAD KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

Demonstration Of Cloth Self-Sufficiency In Villages

(From Our Special Correspondent)

The Kathiawadi Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition which was opened by Mr Vaikunth L. Mehta at Rajkot on 1st November is an unpretentious modest undertaking. It is located in one of the spacious boardings which are a peculiar feature of the educational life of that city. The entire space in the commodious central hall of the Boarding is occupied by the local Khadi Bhandar which has stocked attractive cotton, silk and woollen goods, specially ordered for the purpose. To the left of the central hall is a wing half of which is taken up by the Jyoti Sangh of Ahmedabad. The Jyoti Sangh has recently completed an exhaustive detailed inquiry in some wards of Ahmedabad city into the economic condition of women working in various trades, crafts, and industries and following various pursuits and the results of these investigations are set forth vividly in 150 posters artistically presented on coloured cardboards and on plywood frames. In addition the Jyoti Sangha has on sale products of the home-industries carried on by women working in its different departments and the entire layout of stall is an object lesson in simplicity coupled with attractiveness. Adjoining this is a stall in which are laid out various articles secured in loan from the local Watson Museum. These exhibits include beautiful brass and wood work. Specimens of the rural arts-crafts of Kathiawad and the implements and appliances in common use in villages. Particularly striking are the lacquer ware toys from Mahuva and some rare samples of pottery and leather work.

CHARTS & POSTERS

In this section as well as on the walls outside are displayed interesting diagrams and charts and some well-designed posters drawing attention prominently to the broad features of rural economic life and especially to the economic drain from the countryside that goes on at an increasing pace in our midst from day to day.

Equally noteworthy are the 10 pictorial lessons specially prepared for the agricultural school at Jaysingpura in Amreli. This school is a unique educational experiment in the Amreli Prant of the Baroda State and it is reported to have created a new outlook among the rural community of that locality. Another rural reconstruction centre, that of the Gram Sudarana Samiti of Samadhiala, is also represented in the Exhibition. Its stall has a peculiarly Kathiawadi atmosphere with a handloom in the centre and decorated with embroidered pieces for skirts, festoons, bedspreads, ceiling coverings hearth rugs, with small glass pieces (abhlas) woven into them.

DEMONSTRATIONS

The most valuable section of the Exhibition is that devoted to the demonstration of the various processes of Khaddar manufacture and the results of the operations of the last few years in promoting cloth self-sufficiency in villages and through schools. Prominent among these centres are Chalala and Parsada in the Baroda State. The former of these two centres owe its inveption and its existence to a local leader under whose guidance some 25 spinning wheels are at work in the centre and cloth of the value of Rs 1.000 is turned out every year. The other centre serves some 22 villages in which 260 families get employment as the output of cloth is computed at 7,300 yards. In the Bhavnagar State the original impulse came from the Khadi workers of the province though the work has not been taken over by the authorities of the State. The number of centres served is 8 comprising 49 villages the number of families reached being 760. The output of cloth last year was 18,187 yards and the total expenditure incurred Rs. 4,377. To some extent work both in the Baroda and the Bhavnagar States has suffered in the last two years owing to its being removed from the direct influence of the All India Spinners' Association because it is only under the guidance of those who are thoroughly imbued with the technique of Khadi that progress can be achieved. This is evident from the experience, for instance of the Rashtriya Shala of Rajkot, the exhibits and records of which as displayed at the Exhibition are an eye-opener. Some of these figures about the achievements of the pupils and teachers of the school have been published in the columns of the "Harijan" They indicate the extent to which efficiency in spinning can be secured under proper guidance and the figures at the Exhibition show spinning upto 40 counts not counting that the standard of output had increased and that the period of training required is not of long duration. There are also presented some results indicative of the efforts made at the school to promote self-sufficiency in education on the lines now advocated by Mahatma Gandhi.

EDUCATIONAL SECTION

The brocades of Kathiawad and the embroidered chaklas and chandarvas of the province have a room to themselves, all the exhibits being obtained on loan from Kumar Shree Raningwala. Education, prohibition, the removal of untouchability have all rooms allotted to them. In the education al section there are interesting exhibits from the Kalapi Mandir of Lathi, the Kishersinghji school and the Hunter Training School of Rajkot and the Children's Education Scheme of Amreli. The stones, the herbs and plants, the mineral and other products of Kathiawad are all on view, the latter being in charge of local Ayurvedic and Unani associations. Along with them producers are given information about their properties and homely hints about their common uses as curatives and preventives.

CATTLE SHOW

A modest little Charmalaya (tannery) and a still more modest sized paper-making plant add to the educative aspect of the Exhibition. The day after the opening ceremony there was an informally organized cattle show where specimens of beautiful breeds of the Gir type were on view. Among the states that have participated in the Exhibition are Palitana, Bhavnagar which has a village Khadi section and Jamnagar which has a stall almost entirely devoted to agricultural improvement. There are arrangements made for the display of educational slides and films on subjects connected with agriculture and industries and this only emphasises the thought and care bestowed on making the exhibition informative and educative, although it may not be as fully representative of the economic life of Kathiawad as it might have been.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-11-1937

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .027 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.3 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.9 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 93.0 degrees 2.8 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 77.4 degrees 3.5 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 69 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 97 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-11-37

At 8-7 a.m local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches

Fo. correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHORTHAND CENTENARY

Celebrations In Bombay

It has been decided to celebrate the Centenary of the invention of Pitman's Shorthand under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Shorthand Writers' Association, the All-India Institute of Stenographers, and the Laxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute on Saturday, the 20th November, 1937, at the J. R. Wanmali Hall, opp. Chhubildas High School, Dadar, B. B. C. I. Other Associations and Institutes desiring to join in the celebrations are kindly requested to intimate their willingness to the undersigned on or before th 10th November 1937. The co-operation of all persons interested is earnestly invited to make the function the success it deserves to be: P V. Subramani, Secretary, the Bombay Presidency Shorthand Writers' Association, Matunga, Bombay.

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TOM/11

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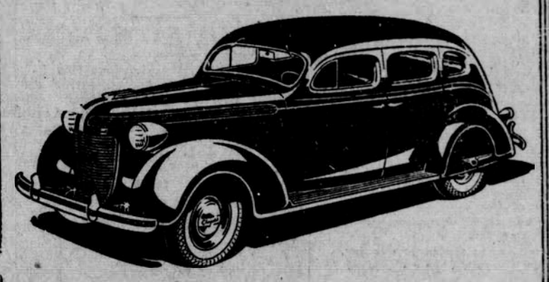

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AIRFLOW EIGHT 6—7 pass. Touring Sedans, on 128 inch wheelbase Chassis.

CUSTOM IMPERIAL EIGHT 7—9 Pass. Touring Sedan and SEDAN LIMOUSINE on 140 inch wheelbase Chassis.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 10 POINTS UP

Bullion And Base Metals Weak And Wheat Quiet

BOMBAY, Nov 5

On Friday cross rates ruled easy.

NEW YORK COTTON ACTIVE

New York cotton was moderately active on Bombay and trade buying.

BULLION EASY

London gold and silver ruled easy.

WHEAT QUIET

Wheat was quiet. Base metals were weak.

SECURITIES FIRM

The London Stock Exchange was mor active on further buying but business was restricted. Giltedged securities continued to receive good attention.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937

New York, Nov 5

Previous closing	7.64
To-day's opening	7.69
Difference	+05
To-day's closing	7.74
Difference	+10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Nov 5

Previous closing	4.41
To-day's opening	4.44
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	4.45
Difference	+04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 155

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 5

Cotton was moderately active to-day on scattered Bombay and trade buying but movements were somewhat slow and without aggressiveness while lower Liverpool cables checked enterprise.

Operations at opening began at 7.69 i.e. 5 points higher than previous closing. After early quietness the market developed better tendency on scattered Bombay and trade purchases but thereafter trading turned quiet with no fresh incentive to stimulate enquiry.

New York cotton finally closed at 7.74 with a rise of 10 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 5

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (7.62/7.62) 7.70/7.69
January (7.61/7.59) 7.70/7.70
March (7.69/7.67) 7.77/7.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 5

American December (4.40) 4.42
American January (4.42) 4.45
Sakels November (6.14) 6.06
Sakels January (6.34) 6.37

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov 5

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 155-4 and Rs. 154-8. The closing rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 154-10.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov 5

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 3/4) 1-4 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0

JUTE

New Crop October November (£20 3/4) £20 5/8 paid and sellers
Dunlop November (£23 1/2) £23 1/2 sellers
Lightning November (£22 1/2) £22 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/16) 7 1/4 buyers
Forward January March (7 3/16) 7 3/8 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay November December (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta November December (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata November (£13 5/16 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal December (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 5/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 5

Wheat opened steady with December at 99 1/2 and March 95 1/4. Prices declined on liquidation and selling prompted by easiness of overseas cables but thereafter rallied on good support following more than expected frost damage reports from Argentine.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 5

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.90. Prices displayed steadier tendency on slighly improved demand but the general sentiment was uncertain with the price ruling about the opening level.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Nov 5

Previous closing	4.97 3/4
To-day's opening	4.99 1/4
To-day's closing	4.99 5/16

I. I. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov 5

Previous closing	4.97.87
To-day's opening	4.97.90
To-day's closing	4.99.55

FRANC RATE

London, Nov 5

Previous closing	147.21
To-day's opening	147.25
To-day's closing	147.10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 5

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.97.90 and then improved to 4.98 on active buying with the rate subsequently further rising to 4.99.70 on continued buying.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.99.55

Franc opened at 147.25 and then eased to 147.40 on lack of support with a steadier tendency thereafter.

The sterling franc cross rates closed at 147.10.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.106) 11.124
New York on Bombay (37.52) 37.60
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.51) 94.80
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£198 buyers £198 1/4 sellers) £192 1/2 buyers £193 1/2 sellers. Weak.
Lead (£16 7/8 buyers £16 15/16 sellers) £16 1/4 buyers £16 5/16 sellers. Easy.
Electrolytic Copper (£45 1/2 to £47 1/2) £44 to £46
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Nov 5

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators sold. Small business Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 5

Spot	(19 13/16d.)	19 11/16d.
Forward	(19 3/4d.)	19 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 5

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6 1/2) £7-0-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov 5

Silver ready	50	4	0
Silver 1st settlement Kartak	50	4	0
Silver 2nd settlement Magsar	50	5	0
Gold ready	34	8	9
Gold 1st settlement Kartak	34	9	0
Gold 2nd settlement Magsar	34	9	3
Sovereign	22	3	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

London, Nov 5

Liverpool wheat October closed at 99 1/2 as against the previous closing at 99 3/4

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 5

Wheat January	5	4	9
Wheat May	5	4	0
Linseed	7	12	6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

Bombay, Nov. 5

May Delivery.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	14	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	14	0
Rates 3-0 p.m.	7	13	6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	13	3

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 5

Though the security market was officially open, there were no transactions as a mark of respect to the memory of late Sheth Sangildas Jesiram.

The nominal quotations of the 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was Rs. 58-14-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov 5

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling closed at £94 1/4 as against the previous closing at £93 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov 3
2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£98 3/4) £99
3 per cent Indian (£94) £94 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111 1/4) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£114) £114
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 1/2) £111 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £104

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£109) £109 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£76 1/8) £75 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£102 1/8) £102 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 1/2) £107 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£111 7/8) £112 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 5/8) £102
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 7/8) £111 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 5
2-30 p.m.

Giltedgeds and Indian loans were good. Kaffirs were firm on general buying. Other sections were firm and fairly active.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (101-3) 101-10 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (62-1 1/2) 61-0
Hydro Electric (£4 7/8) £5
Musical Industries (18-0) 18-3
Princhin Johnson (40-10 1/2) 40-9
Imperial Chemical (36-9) 36-7 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (72-0) 71-9
Realisation 1930 (£79) £78 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (33-6) 33-3
Unilever Ordinary (36-10 1/2) 36-9
Ford Motors (23-6) 23-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£66) £65 1/2
British American Tobacco (106-10 1/2) 107-6
Carreas A (£8 3/4) £8 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-1 1/2) 155-0
P and O S N Company Deferred (24-6) 24-3
Distillers (106-6) 107-6
Bredfords Dyers (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
British Celanese (£4 1/2) £4 5/8
J and P Coates Ordinary (43-1 1/2) 43-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-6) 49-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (26-6) 26-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (£44 3/4) £44 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (70-0) 66 7/8
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-3) 20-9
Donaro Teas (48-0) 47-8
Empire of India (35-0) 34-3

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (31-3) 31-9
Gula Kelampong (28-9) 28-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-3) 29-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (50-0) 50-0
Burma Corporation (15-0) 15-0
Rio Tintos (£18) £17 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (57-6) 61-3
Rand Mines (£8) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 7/8) £14 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (86-10 1/2) 87-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (103-9) 102-6
Sub Nigel (£10 1/4) £10 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (31-3) 33-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 1/8) £8 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-10 1/2) 41-3
Anglo-Iranian (85-0) 84-4 1/2
Burma Oil (119-4 1/2) 119-4 1/2
Musical Eagle (12-3) 11-1 1/2
Shell Transport (98-1 1/2) 96-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£39 1/8) £38 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63 1/2) £64
L and S Ordinary (£31 1/8) £31 1/8
L N E R Deferred (£4 3/8) £4 3/8
Southern Dutch (£20 1/8) £20
London Paris 5 per cent (£124 1/2) £124 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£79 1/2) £79 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 5

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 39 3/8) dol 39 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 1/8) dol 26 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 55 1/8) dol 57 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 112) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE STEADIER

Wall Street Erratic

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov 5

On the Stock Exchange Giltedged securities continued to strengthen while gold mining shares hardened on sustained speculative support of Johannesburg on Paris and local account. Elsewhere it was steadier but business was still small.

In foreign exchanges the continent again sold dollars heavily on devaluation fears causing the rate to weaken to 4.99.55 compared with 4.97.87 at close yesterday. The continent also continued to be keen purchasers of gold in the London market and owing to weakness of dollar business was more in the attornoon entailing premiums ranging from 14 to 16 pence above old exchange parity of dollar.

Wall Street was erratic.

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

Easier Tendency In Coals

CALCUTTA, Nov 5

Jutes: There is practically nothing fresh to report in this section. The rates ruled generally at about yesterday's levels and business was also very meagre.

Coals: Displayed easier tendency again to-day and only a moderate trading was put through.

Teas revealed not much interest.

In miscellaneous section Indian Irons opened at about yesterday's closing prices but receded further as the day advanced and good deal of fluctuations were recorded in them and finally closed down above three rupees than their opening. In sympathy Burmas and Indian Coppers also exhibited easier movements. Other shares kept more or less unchanged. Government securities continued to rule steady feature. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 98/10, three and half per cent loan 1947/50 106/10, five per cent loan 1939/44 105/4, three per cent U P 1961/66 97/5 small lot

Banks: Ballygunge Bank 106.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan ord 81.

Cottons: Dunbar 176, Elgin ord. 125, Kesoram 7/10.

Coals: Aldih 4/14, Amalgamated 28/6, Bansra 6/8, Bengal 380, Bhalgora 6/8, Borrea 17, Bokaro and Ramgur 21/4, Dhemo Main 13/10, Equitable 42/12, East Indian 28/4, Ghusick and Muslia 5/9, Hurriladih ixqr, Mundulpore 11/7, New Beerbhoom 24/8, New Tetturya 4/12, Nazira 10/8, North Damuda 8/2, Raneegunge 39/8, Rewa 27/8, Sendra 14/6 small lot, Searsole 6/14, Standard 36/8, Talcher 2/7, West Jamuria 32/4.

Jutes: Howrah 51/12; Hukumchand 9/4, India 323, Kamarhatty 505, Presidency 4, Rameshwara pref 10/8, Reliance 63.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 10, Bisra Stone Lime 116, Consolidated Tin 7/3, Indian Copper 2/15, Rhodesia Copper 2/4, Tavoy Tin 2/8, Frank Ross 5/8, Bengal Telephone ord 21, Britannia Engineering 1/14, Burn and Co. seven per cent pref 137/8, Hukumchand Electric Steel 11/12, Indian Iron and Steel 44/1, Kumardhubi Engineering pref 84, Marshalls 1/10, Steel Corporation ord 8, do pref 84, Hooghly Flour 10/8 small lot, Britannia Biscuits 6/12, B I Corporation ord 4/4, pref 152 small lots, Calcutta Silk 11/4, Dunlop Rubber 18/4, Indian Rubber Manufacturing 24/4 small odd lot, Kalimpang Ropeway 10/14, British Burma Petroleum 5/6, Mysore Paper 13/5, Humayun Property six per cent pref 10/4. Bengal Assam Steamship ord 248, India General Navigation ord 117, Port Shipping 20/4, Ramnugger Cane and Sugar pref 98, Raza 12/13.

Teas: Bishnauth 30 small odd lot, East India 11/8, Kalacherra 69 small lot.

Debenture: three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge Debentures 100/8. —A.P.

JAWAHARLAL ON NATION'S PLEDGE

(Continued from page 1)

might be said to have been combating the Act.

They had undoubtedly spoilt their "dal bhat" business by invading their precincts where they were not wanted and the framers of the Act had not expected them to be.

PRECIPITATE CRISIS

But that was not the sense in which he understood the words combating and wrecking for which they had gone to take office. He hoped, this combating would be more successful in the case of the Federation. Sjt. Tandon opined. Provincial Government should refuse to participate in elections to the Federal Assembly and precipitate a first class crisis. If our strength was proved, Sjt. Tandon thought, Parliament would be amenable to make the necessary alterations in the Act.

JAWAHARLAL ON OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the outset approved the action of Sjt. Tandon in not giving up his connection with the Congress when he was appointed Speaker. The Congress President said that for having a true estimate of position, they must have a balance and weigh the advantages and disadvantages of accepting office. They had to see ahead in war. Minor operations between two sides did not matter much. It was the major fight that decided the big issues. Till such a major fight was brought about the forces on both sides had to be manoeuvred to take up suitable positions, e.g., high and low lands. We had not a ready made army. Our methods of warfare were different. The greatest effect of office acceptance was the remarkable change it had brought about in the psychology of the people and the "atmosphere" of the country. There were certain things which could not be weighed accurately in any scale. They were, courage, sorrow and such things. One great advantage had been that the burden of the common people had been lightened to some extent. There was some relief to the peasants and labourers. It was a great consideration that weighed in favour of office acceptance.

PLEDGED TO WRECK IT

Pandit Jawaharlal admitted, a great deal still remained to be done for masses. A great disadvantage, however, was the risk of being lulled into a false belief that we had done our duty and could afford to carry on in this manner for long we must not forget our goal of independence. Pandit Jawaharlal declared they had not retraced their steps yet and gone back upon their vow to wreck the Act. If Governors at anytime tried to pick up quarrel they might force the Congress to embark upon other methods of struggle including Satyagraha that meant inviting a fight with the people of India If they, therefore, we did our work properly to strengthen the masses, we could rightly claim that we were preparing for the final wreckage of the Act It was a question of motive. If our Ministers were acting wrongly, we could always turn them out.

Textile Wages Inquiry

B.P.T.U.C. And N.F.T.U. To Have Joint Committee To Present Case

At an urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress held at the office of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Parel, under the presidentship of Mr. Dange, it was decided, late on Friday night, to form a joint committee with the Bombay Presidency National Federation of Trade Unions to present their case before the Bombay Government Textile Inquiry Committee.

It is learnt that the meeting decided to submit their memorandum after a couple of days.

It is further understood that the Committee decided to collaborate with the N. F. T. U. for joint action on other Labour demands like (1) minimum wage (2) Security of service (3) Housing (4) Social Insurance and (5) Hours of work

The Committee considered, at the outset, the letter of the Secretary of the Government Textile Inquiry Committee to present their case and also a letter from the Secretary of the N. F. T. U. incorporating their resolution for a Joint Committee with the B. P. T. U. C. to present their case before the Government Textile Inquiry Committee.

Agreeing to the suggestion, the meeting elected a representative committee with Messrs. Nimbkar and Dange as conveners. The following other members were also elected:

Mr. Bhise (Bombay); Mr. Ranadiv (Bombay); Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni (Bombay); Mr. Bhogle (Bombay), Mr. Mohammed Tayar (Bombay), Mr. Jambekar (Kurla), Mr. G. P. Khere (Poona), Mr. G. D. Sane (Sholapur), Mr. Nathoo Parulekar (Dhulia) and Mr. Abdul Hay (Ahmedabad). It was also decided to co-opt members from Jalgaon, Amalner and Gokak.

The Committee decided to co-operate with the Bombay Presidency N. F. T. U. for purposes of joint action for enforcing the minimum labour demands in the Presidency and elected a committee consisting of Messrs. Jhabwalla, Nimbkar, Dange, Karnik, Ranadive, Bhogle and Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni to consider the same.

After considering a letter from Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as President of the Conference of the N. F. T. U. held on October 10 last, at Hirabaug, to bring about structural unity between the two organisations, the meeting decided to agree to hold a preliminary conference of both the Provincial Committees to discuss and decide the same. The preliminary conference was decided to be held before the meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Delhi, sometime next month.

With regard to a circular letter from the Commissioner of Labour asking for the views of the B. P. T. U. C. on the question of sickness insurance, the Committee is understood to have decided to submit a memorandum in consultation with the N. F. T. U.

The Committee is learnt to have fixed the programme for celebrating the Twentieth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution Day.

Decisions on all the questions were arrived at by the Committee after discussion for more than an hour and a half.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

L. Edwards s. s. "Simla" of 3811 Reg. Tons, Capt. J. Rothe arrived from Gothenburg via Oslo, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Port Said, Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

P. & O. Coy's s. s. "Narkunda" of 9429 Reg. Tons, Capt. W. D. C. Smith arrived from London via Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

F. F. Campbell & Coy's s. s. "City of Guildford" of 3236 Reg. Tons, Capt. G. F. Sampton arrived from New York via Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s. s. "Barpeta" of 1892 Reg. Tons, Capt. K. G. Mace arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports, Karachi, Mangrol and Verawal with passengers and general cargo

DEPARTURES

Tur. Morrison & Coy's s. s. "Nawab" of 3424 Reg. Tons, Capt. W. N. Dyett sailed for Rangoon in Water Ballast.

P. & O. Coy's s. s. "Narkunda" of 9429 Reg. Tons. Capt. W. D. C. Smith sailed for Sydney via Colombo and Australian Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s. s. "Vasna" of 2026 Reg. Tons, Capt. J. Rowe sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

L. Edwards' s. s. "Aagtekerk" of 4044 Reg. Tons, Capt. W. Fries sailed for Australian Ports via Alleppey with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

F. F. Campbell & Coy's s. s. "City of Auckland" of 5288 Reg. Tons, Capt. H. G. Jenkins sailed for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta via Alleppey with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 5-11-37.

S. S. "Tango Maru" (N. Y. K.) for China, Japan ports via Colombo.

S. S. "Soudan" (M. M.) for China, Japan ports via Colombo.

S. S. "Varsova" (M. M.) for Persian Gulf ports via Kathiawar C. ports and Karachi.

S. S. "Barpeta" (M. M.) for Persian Gulf ports via Kathiawar C. ports and Karachi.

S. S. "Mangolia" (M. M.) for Europe and American ports via Aden and London.

S. S. "Badarpur" (Br. Sh. Oil Co.) for Rangoon.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

1. City of Auckland, 5288 Alleppey, 5-11, F. F. Campbell.
2 Simla, 3310 Madras, 7-11 L. E.
3 City of Benares, 6720 Karachi 6-11-37 K. Nixon.
5 Tango Maru, 4238 Japan, 12-11. N. Y. K.
6 Crussingron Court, 3033 Karachi 6-11, M. B. K.
8 Clan Skene, 3233 Marmagoa, 9-11 J. F. & Co.
9 Aagtekerk, 4044 Australia 5-11, L. E.
11 Tuscania, 10016 Glasgow, 11-11 Anchor Line.
12 City of Guildford, 3236 Calcutta, 7-11, F. F. C. & Co.
14 Taiva, 3756 Durban, 10-11 M. M.
17 Olcades 4065 Abadan 14-11 Mzagon Dock

Victoria Dock

3 Vita, 1955, Karachi, 6-11, M. M.
5 Hashemi, 298, M. Coast, 5-11, S. Hassum.

Prince's Dock

B Nizam, 3,334, Rangoon, 7-11, T. Morrison.
(C|R) Jalapalaka, 2630, N. F. N. F. S. N. Co.
(G) Oostcappelle 348 M. Coast 5-11, Merchant S. N.
(K) Khosrou, 2471 Jeddah, 16-11 T. M.
(N|6) Irrawadi, 634, Jamnagar 5-11, B. S. N.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathaird 18-11-37 P. & O.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-11-37 P & O
Ranpura 11-11-37 P and O
Strathnaver 7-11-37 P. & O. S. N.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Tuscania 3-11-37 Anchor Line.
City of Liecester. 8-11-37 James Finlay.

FROM SYDNEY

Mongolia. 6-11-37 P and O. S. N.

FROM GENOA

Victoria 30-11-37 L. Triestino.

FROM OSLO

Simla 27-10-37 L Edwards

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

London Maru 23-11-37 O. S. Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 3-11-37 O S Kaisha.
Mikage Maru No. 18 18-11-37 N. Y. K.
Toyooka Maru 15-11-37 N. Y. K.

FROM HAMBURG

Ukenfels, 18-11, L. Edwards.
Lindenfels 7-11-37 L. Edward.

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Monroe 13-11-37, F. F. Campbell.
New Orleans 8-11-37, L Edwards.

FROM BASRA

Vasna 30-10-37 M M.

FROM DURBAN.

Takliwa 27-11-37 M M.
Karanja, 13-11-37, M. M.

FROM JEDDAH

Jehangir 8-11, T. M.

FROM KARACHI

Toyama Maru 4-11-37 N. Y. K.
Ellora 31-10-37 M. M.
Vita, 4-11-37, M. M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathnaver 13-11-37 P. & O.
Maloja 20-11-37 P. & O.
Manela 2-11-37 P and O S N
Mongolia 6-11-37 P and O S N
Bangalore 23-11-37 M. M.

FOR SYDNEY

Starthaird 18-11-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Simla. 10-11-37. Killick Nixon.
City of Benares 19-11-37. Killick Nixon.
Tuscania 10-11-37 Anchor Line.

FOR HAMBURG

Wartenfels 28-10-37 L. Edwards.
Falkelfels 31-10-37 L. Edwards.

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Monroe 13-11-37 F F Campbell.
Pres. F. Adams, 26-11-37, F. F. Campbell.
Pres. Hayes. 1-11-37, F. F. Campbell.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde, 16-11-37, L. Triestino.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Conte Biancamano 1-11-37. L Triestino
Borneo Maru 25-10-37. O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru. 4-11-37, N. Y. Kaisha
Taijin Maru 8-11-37. O S Kaisha.
Ranpura 11-11-37 P and O.
Tango Maru 13-11-37 N. Y. K.
Mikage Maru No. 18 22-11-37 N. Y. K.

FOR GENOA

Victoria 30-11-37. L. Triestino
Celebes Maru 23-11-37 O. S. K.

FOR KARACHI.

Vita 6-11-37 M. M.
Ellora 7-11-37 M M.

FOR BASRA

Barpeta, 10-11-37, M M
Varsova 11-10-37 M. M.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja, 24-11-37, M. M.
Tairea, 10-11-37, M. M.

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S. S. "Durenda"	1-11-37
S. S. Tyama Maru"	1-11-37.
S. S. "Pres. Hayes"	1--11-37.
S. S. "Trantenfels" (boats)	1-11-37
S. S. "Netravati"	1-11-37.
S. S. "Parvati"	1-11-37.
S. S. "Sonavati"	1-11-37.
S. S. "Hashemi"	1-11-37.
S. S. "Vasna" (boats)	1-11-37.
S. S. "Bamora" (boats)	1-11-37.
S. S. Volpi	1-11-37,
S. S "Conte Biancamano" (boats)	2-11-37.
S. S. "Nizam"	2-11-37.
S. S. "Oostcappele"	3-11-37.
S. S. "Victoria" (boats)	3-11-37.
S. S. "Jalapalaka"	4-11-37.
S. S. "Bhadravati"	4-11-37.
S. S. "Dayavati"	4-11-37.
S. S. "Irrawadi"	4-11-37.

EXPORTS

S. S. "Mongolia" for London:—158 cases Bristles, B. Phillips & Hayley. 39 cases Bristles, Cox & Kings.

For Alexendretta:—80 bales Cotton Yarn, A. H. Diab.

For Izmir:—25 bales Cotton Yarn. A. H. Diab.

S. S. "City of Benares" for Montreal:—23 bales Woollen rugs, Cox & Kings.

For Liverpool:—141 bales Hemp Raw, M. Nissim.

S. S. Tuscania for Glasgow:—117 drums Castor oil, W. Latham. 4735 bags Groundnut oil cake, H. Rawji. 680 bags Groundnut oil cake. P. M. Kataria.

S. S. "Sudan":—100 bales Cotton twist waste, M. Narotamdas.

S. S. "Tango Maru" for Osaka:—600 bundles Tin plate clipping, Ali Bros.

IMPORTS

S. S. "Garmula", M. Mackenzie, from Bassein:—25272 bags Rice.

From Cochin:—245 kollies Hooka shells.

From Calicut:—5000 No. Fire bricks. 246 chests Tea. 82 cases Coir fibre. 205 jottas Coir yarn. 456 cases Coir Rope. 747 bags Cocoanuts.

S. S. "Conte Rosso" L. Triestino, from Trieste:—110 cases Iron chains. 201 crates Tiles. 69 cases Gardmoi (A Powder). 147 cases Shoes. 191 bales Paper. 32 cases Electric bulbs. 82 cases Hollow glass.

From Venice:—58 cases Hemp twine. 58 bales Cotton and Art Silk mixed carpets. 29 cases Cotton goods art and silk embroidered.

Cotton Markets Quiet Pending Bureau Report

Lower Liverpool And Bombay Advices

Moderate Hedge Selling Meeting Short Covering And Investment Buying

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

On Thursday, the New York cotton futures market was quiet pending the Bureau report which is expected a little below 18 million Bales.

The New York cotton futures market opened steady but declined on lower Liverpool and Bombay Cables, long liquidation and moderate hedge selling. Further December liquidation was taken principally by spot interests and trade shorts. Prices then rallied partially on fairly substantial trade price fixing, short covering and moderate investment buying of late positions. Spot demand was slow with the basis easy.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at a decline of 4 points with December 7.62. Under increased selling prices declined further 4 points at 7.58 which was the lowest level but later on prices improved 9 points from the lowest level and December was quoted 7.67 which was the highest level. The market finally closed at a decline of 3 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 7.79c. per lb .

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were lowered 4 points at 7-73c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market decline of 8 points with January 4.43. There was hedging and heavy liquidation and stop loss selling owing to the bearish supply and demand outlook. Support was lacking apart from investment buying of far distant positions on prospects of crop control. Later on there was straddle selling with a poor demand. The market closed at a decline of 12 to 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 4.52d. per lb.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

After the first shock of the huge Bureau crop estimate carried values to approximately the 7 1/2 cent level the market began to harden, and to-day it experienced the most impressive rally for months. The decline carried values to a point where the movement of cotton was diverted from commercial channels to the Government loan, or where farmers were more disposed to hold—some through regular financial institutions,—and consequently hedging decreased materially, leaving the market with comparatively few contracts, outside long interest being small because of the almost complete absence of any buying incentive throughout the growing season.

NERVOUS FEELING

Some evidences of nervousness among shorts were visible on Monday and to-day these developed into a broad covering movement, by domestic and foreign mills and speculative interests and also new Wall Street buying by traders who had been watching the market for signs of a change in the general trend of values. The President's call for a special session of Congress to consider farm legislation has possibly had some bearing on the advance, although there is nothing to indicate the nature of the proposed action or whether it will have any bearing on the present crop. It looks, however, as though much cotton will go into the loan, thus relieving the market of pressure for the time being.

Reports from the South continue to indicate that sentiment is moving away from crop restrictions to the domestic allotment plan. Many interests are now concerned over regaining lost export business.

SPOTS QUIET.

Spot markets have generally been quiet, although to-day's advance has stimulated more inquiry, while the falling-off in country offers has resulted in a firmer basis.

Textiles are dull, the mills getting very little new business and also poor shipping instructions for goods already sold. Export business to Europe is fair, but the Far Eastern situation is still causing nervousness. Japan is buying very little, but it is expected to require new purchases after the turn of the year.

Weather conditions are still favourable. The trade, however, is paying little attention, and future changes in the outlook will probably not prove important.—"M.G.C."

PRIVATE CABLES

New York December highest 7.67+07 (11-21.)

New York December lowest 7.57—08 (10-46 a.m.)

Liverpool January highest 4.45—06, lowest 4.40—11.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Heavy dragging market. Support generally withdrawn owing weakness in outside markets, fears bearish Bureau Report and continued doubts effective Farm Legislation. It is now thought that between five and six million bales will go into the loan as middling spots are almost a cent and a half below loan basis.

New York.—Liquidation in nears and foreign demand for distants but market is quiet pending Bureau Report. Trade expect around 1,78,00,000 bales.

New York.—Extraneous influences as well as private crop estimates indicate a total yield of about 18 million bales cotton causing downward tendency. Expect traders market for time being until some occurrence which may bring about aggressive accumulation of contract.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following Cables:—

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE SERVICE CABLED

Crop weather October believed average. Bale weights running heavy. Cloths slow America and abroad. Commodities lower. Domestic business lower. Loan restricts Southern spot selling.

NEW YORK FRIENDS CABLED

Decline will probably go somewhat further.

THEIR LIVERPOOL AGENTS CABLED

Freer Hedge Selling

Trade outlook not encouraging also reports spot basis easing some sections America.

CABLE RECEIVED FROM MESSRS. GEO. H. MCFADDEN & BRO.

Despite loan South continues sell, resulting lower basis and hedge pressure futures which also obliged absorb liquidation partly stimulated by weakness securities other commodities. Trade main buyer but only scale down, may see some further decline.

THEIR NEW YORK FRIENDS CABLED

Would not buy at this level. Considerable selling by South, local and outside interests.

THEIR LIVERPOOL AGENTS CABLED

Fossick 17,408 Journal Commerce 18,103. Declined on liquidation weakness other markets.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Estimates

Journal of Commerce **1,81,09,000**

Average Guess of N. Y. Members **1,78,16,000**

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 4.

December	7.64—02
January	7.65
March	7.69—03
May	7.75—02
July	7.80—01
October	7.90—01
Middling Spot	7.79—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 4.

December	7.73—04
January	7.72 –03
March	7.78—04
Middling Spot	7.73—04
11 a.m. Ranges.	
December	7.61/7.61
January	7.61/7.61
March	7.67/7.67
Noon Call.—	
December	7.62
March	7.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 4.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	35,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	21,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

November	4.36—10
December	4.38—12
January	4.41—10
February	4.43—10
March	4.45—10
April	4.47—10
May	4.49—11
June	4.50—10
July	4.52—10
August	4.53—10
September	4.55—09
October	4.57—09
November	4.58—10
Middling Spot	4.52—11
10-12 a.m. quotations—	
January	4.43
March	4.47

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

F.G.F. Spot	8.32

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	3.65
Fine (Good staple)	3.80
Superfine (Good staple)	3.95
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	3.80
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	3.95
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.10
BENGAL—	
Good	3.26
Fully Good	3.36
Fine	3.51

NIGHT COUGHS

Checked quickly by rubbing throat, chest and back with this pleasant vaporizing ointment—an application at bedtime almost always prevents a night attack.

VICKS VAPORUB

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Following a small decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 155 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 155/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 154/12.

In view of renewed weakness in American cotton, the general sentiment is again becoming bearish and buyers seem unwilling to support the market.

Liverpool market opened as expected at a rise of 3 points and the local market ruled steady. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	154
Oomra D/J	137
Oomra March	138
Bengal D/J	123
Bengal March	123

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, N

Bengal F G	/20
C P 1	43/45
C P 2	134/37
Arvi	134/37
Berar	129/32
Khandesh	124/27
Jalna Sailu	124/27
Burwah Sanavad	124/27
Mathia	99/104
Broach Fine	133/45
Jagadia Ankleshwar	177/80
Surat	185/95
Navsari	192/97
Kampala	310/13

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Nov 5

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh		613
Barsi and Nagar		756
Berar		6
Central Provinces		48
Total Oomras		1,423
Dholera		1,032
N W Provinces		457
Sind-Punjab	2,463	25,780
Broach		1,406
Coompta and Dharwar		4,070
Westerns Northerns	50	667
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		809
American		158
Egyptian, African and Sudan	688	56,908
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	26	164
Total	3,227	92,886

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 28th Oct

In full-pressed bales	1-11-37.	This year.
Europe	335	31,273
Japan and China	3,346	43,897
Coast Ports	600	14,958
Up-country by Rail		52,507
Aflor in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		5,909
Total	4,281	148,589

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 4-11-37	4108000	3540000
Receipts yesterday 4-11-37	35000	57000
Exports to date 4-11-37	1785000	1677000
Stock at Ports 29-10-37	3221000	2703000
Stock at Interior Towns 29-10-37	2128000	2266000
Stock at Liverpool 29-10-37	771000	777000
Visible Supply 29-10-37	6676000	6215000
Quantity in sight 29-10-37	6752000	6211000
Quantity out of sight 29-10-37	2957000	3248000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 30th October	1,265
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	89,659
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	74,028

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

Dec. 50 Jan. 155 March 159 May 161 at Cross Rate 4.97 3/4

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 154—Liverpool May 1938 4.52 Rs. 42 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 154—New York May 7.75 Rs. 18 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.97 3/4.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 154 1/2; highest 154 1/2; lowest 153 3/4; closing 154.

Oomra D/J. op. 138; highest 138 1/2; lowest 138; closing 138 1/2.

Oomra March op. 138 3/4; highest 138 3/4; lowest 138 1/2; closing 138 1/2.

Bengal D/J. op. 124 1/2; highest 124 1/2; lowest 124; closing 124.

Bengal March op. 124 3/4; highest 124 3/4; lowest 125; closing 124.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-11-37) Rs. 6 1/4.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May 31-3-38) Rs. 18.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Nov. 5.

November	220.80+30
January	219.70+50
February	219.00+50
March	218.90+70
May	218.70+40

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, per lb. sellers	7 1/8

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

The local Share Bazar was officially open to-day but Brokers refused to do business as a mark of honour to the death of Sheth Sangildas Jesiram.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 5.

B. C. RATES—

T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Banks selling T T 267 1/8

Banks buying T T 164 7/8

PARIS—

Banks selling T T 1,103

Banks buying T T 1,123

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 1/2

Banks buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 79 5/8

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.97.87 4th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/32 5th instant.

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 5th instant.

Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 5th instant.

Java/London 8.98 5th instant.

London/Paris 147.21 4th instant.

London/Belgium 29.33 3/4 4th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.51 7/8 4th instant.

London/Berlin 12.35 3/4 4th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 4th instant.

London/New York 4.97.87 4th instant.

London/Amsterdam 9.00 1/2 4th instant

London/Italy 94.60 4th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7-0-6 1/2 4th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 13/16 4th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 3/4 4th instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 4th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent. 4th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 4th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Nov. 4.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	93 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	108 5/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	114
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1948/52	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	1/1 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy steady	70

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 4.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 4.

T. T. London on.—	
New York	4.97.87
Paris	147.21
Berlin	12.35 3/4
Madrid	79.00
Amsterdam	9.00 5/8
Brussels	29.33 3/4
Milan	94.60
Berne	21.54 7/8
Prague	142.18

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 4.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£73
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£76 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£111
Chartered Bank of India, A. and China	£13
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£97 1/2
National Bank of India	£42
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 4.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	40
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels November sellers	45/6
Wheat South Australian parcels November sellers	43/9

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 4.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. November sellers	27/6
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Jan/Apr. paid	27/4 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-0-6 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate was 11 points up at 147.21. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.97 3/4. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 19 13/16d. for spot while forward quotation was marked down 1/8d. to 19 7/8d. India and speculators sold. Support was poor and later on there was some speculative business. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures were 10 points down. In the local market there was scattered liquidation and quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	34 9 9
Kartak	34 10 0
Magsar	34 10 0

SILVER

Ready	50 11 6
Kartak	50 12 0
Magsar	50/13 6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Nov. 4.

November	44.55—10
December	44.85—10
March	44.45—10

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 4.

Spot	19 13/16
Forward	19 3/4

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 4.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-6 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, Nov. 4.

Copper	£40 13 9
Lead	£16 5 0
Spelter	16 2 6
Tin	£197 17 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Nov 5

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£40-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£40-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£47-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 43 8 0

Tone:—Steady.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 4.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchanges:—

	Dol.
American Water Works Com.	12
American Gas and Electric	22
American Pow and Lt. Com.	6
American Pow and Lt. Prfd. 5 p.c.	A' 37
American Forn Pow Gold D 5 p.c.	64
American Forn Pow Prfd. 7 p.cfi	24
Electric P. and Lt. 7 p.c. Prfd.	40
Electric Bond Common	10
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Prfd.	54
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	24
Columbia Gas	8 1/2
United Power and Light	3
Int. Tel. and Tel.	7
Northern S. Power 'A'	12
United Gas Corporation	5
American Tel. and Tel.	150 1/2
Western Union Telgm.	30 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	37
Erie Railway	8
Great North Prfd Rly.	26
New York Central Rly.	19 1/4
Pennsylvania Rly.	22
Union Pacific Rly.	92
Allis Chalmers	43
U. S. Rubber	27
Boeing Airplane	22
Firestone Rubber	23
Public Service of Illinois	74
Peerless	5
Alaska Juneau	12
Graham Page	2
Bethlehem Steel	50
Curcible Steel	30
Ludlum Steel	19
National Steel	63
Republic Steel	18 1/2
United S. Steel	57 1/4
American Car Foundry	21
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	9
American Rolling Mills	24
United States Smelting	64
Youngstown Sheet	40 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	27 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	44 1/4
Chrysler Motors	70
General Motors	39 1/4
General Electric	39 3/4
American Radiator	12
Union Carbide	75
Socony Oil	15 1/2
St. Oil of N. J.	50
National Distillers	23
National Dairy	15
Chase Bank	32
National City Bank	28 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	420
Westinghouse Airbrake	27
Douglas Aircraft	33
Int. Tel. and Tel. 1938	86
Phillips Pet.	44
Hupp Motors	2
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Prfd.	92

Market improved somewhat. There are more buyers in evidence on reaction. It is expected that Congressional block will favour modification of Surplus and Capital Gains taxes and also other revisions regardless of the administration's attitude Republic Steel 1937 earnings estimated dollar 1.35 U.S. Steel working 43 p.c. Brokers loan down 47 million.

American Water Works has declared a dividend of 20 c: 12 months earning dol. 1.38; American Power and Light 12 months 57c. Douglas Aircraft 9 months dol 1.49; American Rolling Mills has declared a dividend of 40 cents.; Socony has declared a dividend of 30c. Ludlum Steel 3rd quarter earnings 60 cents; 9 months dol 2.41.

Turnover 1 1/2 Million shares.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Nov 5

Wheat	5,419 cwts.
Linseed	1,728 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	54 cwts.
Gingellyseed	383 cwts.
Poppyseed	146 cwts.
Groundnuts	15,822 cwts.
Castorseed	29 cwts.
Rice	9,271 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,253 cwts.
Cottonseed	63 cwts.
Gram	1,693 cwts.
Joowar	484 cwts.
Maize	44 cwts.
Bajree	559 cwts.
Indian Sugar	21,473 cwts.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Nov 5

All foreign markets were weak. Easier freight rates, higher Australian and Argentine crop estimates combined with private larger U. S. A. Winter wheat acreage estimates, were responsible for the weakness. There is utter absence of continental demand. The local market was easy to-day with long liquidation and absence of support.

Linseed May	7 13 6
Wheat January	5 3 6
Wheat May	4 15 6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Nov 4

December	£12 6 3

Groundnuts & Seeds

Bombay, Nov 5

Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	31 2 0
Highest	31 3 6
Lowest	30 14 6
Closing	31 2 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	33 7 0
Highest	33 9 6
Lowest	33 3 3
Closing	33 3 3
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	17 11 6
Highest	17 12 6
Lowest	17 8 0
Closing	17 11 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Nov 4

December	99 3/4d.
March	95 5/8d.
May	94 7/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Nov 4

December	dol 0.89 5/8
May	dol 0.90 1/8
July	dol 0.85 1/2

New York Sugar

New York, Nov 4

December	2.33+2
March	2.34+1
May	2.36 unchanged
July	2.38 unchanged

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Nov 5

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 5 0
Shipment Oct Dec	5 1 8
Shipment Jan-March	5 3 0
Kesar	11 5 0
Saraya	11 2 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

LONDON SUGAR

London, Nov. 4.

March sh.6/1 3/4d.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONCERNS

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross revenue (subject to adjustment) of the said Companies for the month of October 1937 and for 4 months ended 31st October, 1937, were as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous financial year:—

	For the month of October 1936 Rs.	For the month of October 1937 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	2,95,004	
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,45,202	
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	5,61,798	
		2,89,249
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.		4,05,489
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.		8,98,306
Tata Power Co. Ltd.		

	For financial year upto Oct. 31, 1936 Rs.	For current financial year upto Oct 31 1937 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	13,37,637	
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	17,44,331	
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	22,34,161	
		13,01,862
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.		16,07,452
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.		33,45,699
Tata Power Co. Ltd.		

HYDRO-ELECTRIC UNITS GENERATED

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

44th Week (ended 4th November)	
1935	10,231,700
1936	10,380,000
1937	11,610,400
Total for 44 Weeks (1st January to date)	
1935	461,226,700
1936	469,993,300
1937	548,816,800

For the calendar month of October 1937, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 59,745,900 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 51,068,885 (an all-time monthly record), the percentage of sales to generation being 85.48 per cent.

JAMSHEDPUR STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of October 1937 was:—

	Tons.	
Pig Iron	90,900	
Steel Ingots	85,700	
Semi-finished for sale	12,600	58,900
Finished Steel	46,300	

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 29th day of October 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	32,83,95,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	177,69,81,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	3,97,49,000
Total Notes issued	214,51,25,000
Total Liabilities	214,51,25,000

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	80,30,70,000
Total of A.	124,72,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	62,40,24,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	27,38,80,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	Nil.
Total Assets	214,51,25,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 58.14 per cent.	

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on 29th October 1937.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a)• Government x	12,38,49,000
(b) Banks	25,87,61,000
(c) Others	51,16,000
Bills payable	6,28,000
Other Liabilities	1,13,97,000
Rupees	49,97,51,000

x Includes £29,400 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	32,82,29,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,66,000
Rupee Coin	7,19,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,87,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	Nil.
(b) External	Nil.
(c) Govt. of India Treasury Bills	Nil.
Balances held abroad*	9,61,58,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	Nil.
Other Loans and Advances	1,00,000
Investments	6,39,71,000
Other Assets	99,21,000
Rupees	49,97,51,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

RESERVE BANK RATE.

The Reserve Bank of India rate is unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum.—Reuter.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Nov. 4.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton November sellers	£13/6/3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Nov/Dec. sellers	£15/5/0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Nov/Dec. sellers	£15/7/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Nov/Dec. sellers	£14/5/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Nov/Dec. sellers	£14/10/0

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Nov. 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/4

THE AMALGAMATED ELECTRICITY Co., (Belgaum) Ltd.

A dividend of 5 per cent per annum free of income tax for the nine months ending 31st March, 1937, on ordinary shares was declared by the Amalgamated Electricity Co. (Belgaum), Ltd., at the 2nd ordinary General Meeting held on FRIDAY, the 22nd October, 1937, at Bombay. The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna presided.

The Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the period ending 31st March, 1937, were adopted. The Company had made a profit of Rs. 86,435-7-3 during 9 months' period, out of which Rs. 20,000 were taken to depreciation fund leaving a nett balance of Rs. 66,435-7-3 which were appropriated as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Dividend on Preference Shares at the rate of 5-1/2 p.c. free of income-tax ..	25,781- 4-0
Dividend on ordinary shares at 5 p.c. per annum free of income-tax ..	23,437- 8-0
Balance carried forward ..	17,216-11-3
	66,435- 7-3

The Directors' Report stated that the general result of the Company's working during the year showed satisfactory progress. The number of units generated, the total connected load and the number of consumers increased by 33.1 per cent, 16.1 per cent and 13.2 per cent respectively. The five months' gross income to end of August 1937 amounted to Rs. 1,15,900 as against Rs. 95,500 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The supply to the Hindalgi Jail and the Government Vaccine Institute at Belgaum started giving an annual consumption of about 59,000 units.

After re-election of Directors and appointment of Auditors, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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USE Fanal Lamps AND SAVE YOUR ELECTRIC BILLS
FANAL LAMPS FOR BRIGHTER LIGHT
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Regd. No B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY'S LEADING HIGH CLASS HINDUS LODGING & BOARDING HOUSE
JOSHI HINDU LODGE
ZAVERI BAZAAR,
Opp. Mulji Jetha Market
Bombay 2.
Tel. No. 27396.
Telegram: Joshi Lodge.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1937

Working Committee Decision Challenged

Nariman Says He Was Not Given Opportunity For Explanation

In the course of a statement to the Press, which Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued, he challenges the resolution of the Congress Working Committee passed at Calcutta on Nariman-Patel Controversy.
NO OPPORTUNITY GIVEN.

Mr. Nariman recalls the resolution of the Working Committee on disciplinary action passed on 11th Dec., 1936, and says that as required by this resolution, he was not given an opportunity to appear before the Calcutta meeting of the Working Committee to give his explanation before it passed the resolution on the controversy.

Following is the text of Mr. Nariman's statement:

The resolution of the Working Committee passed at Calcutta on 2nd November inflicts certain disciplinary measure on me. I submit that the said resolution is "ultra vires" and illegal.

By a resolution of the same Working Committee dated 11th December, 1936, certain definite rules of procedure were laid down and prescribed which the Working Committee is bound to observe and follow before disciplinary action is taken against any member or Committee. Sub-clause 1 (3) of the said resolution states "No disciplinary action shall be taken without an opportunity being given to the Committee or individual concerned to state its or his case and answer such charges as are made before the Working Committee."

Thus the rule is imperative and clear.

RULES OF FAIR-PLAY

This provision is quite in consonance with the elementary rules of fair-play and justice, that no man should be condemned without giving him a full hearing and all opportunities and facilities should be afforded to him, to render his explanation and defence and every court and tribunal extends this courtesy and indulgence even to the worst criminals.

It is to be remembered that the Working Committee was never seized of 1934 election matter; it had only considered and decided about 1937 Bombay leader's election affair at its Delhi meeting in March last. It is further to be noted that Mahatma Gandhi had taken up this inquiry as a friend on his own initiative and was not asked or deputed by the Working Committee to do so and the judgment does not recommend any disciplinary action.

The first time that Working Committee was officially and legally seized of 1934 election matter was, when Mahatma Gandhi placed the records, contrary to previous understanding, before it at Calcutta. If the Working Committee desired to take any disciplinary action after perusing the record it was its duty under the above resolution and rules to frame a definite charge against me, give me an opportunity to submit my explanation and defence and then pass any indictment it thought proper, after applying its mind independently to the said charge, as stated before, although I was in Calcutta I was not even informed about the contemplated action. If given a chance to explain, as I was entitled to under the above clause, I would have convinced the Working Committee that in view of the serious charge of 'betrayal' having failed even according to that judgment this cruel indictment is most unfair and unsustainable. On a previous occasion at Wardha, on principle, I had already launched my strong protest and objection to the Working Committee sitting in judgment over an affair in which at least three of its members were directly involved and interested.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

It is a most elementary and fundamental principle of justice, observed even by irresponsible bureaucracy, that the same individuals or group of individuals could not be judges and parties at the same time Sjts. Vallabhbhai Patel and Shankerrao Deo and Achut Patwardhan, the three members of the Working Committee, who were present at the Calcutta meeting were directly interested in the dispute and open charges and allegations were made against them. At least for the sake of decency these three interested members should have abstained from the proceedings.

Under the above circumstances I am constrained to challenge the verdict of the Working Committee on constitutional, equitable and moral grounds and will take all steps that are open to me within the Constitution of the Congress.

An official bulletin says the Duchess of Gloucester underwent a minor operation necessitated by recent miscarriage. A month's rest will be necessary. The Duchess' general health is good.

Mr. Valiabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary sub-Committee, left Bombay for Rajkot on Thursday night.

Launch Prohibition Campaign

Biharese To Appeal To Rajen Babu

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Nov. 4.

As a result of active propaganda the sale of liquor and toddy have fallen by ninety per cent. in Digha Thana in Patna, said a representative of toddy tappers at a meeting held there.

It is requested that four months' time should be given to clear off debts and be able to take to other business.

The Excise Minister attended a meeting where he said that their profession was the worst and advised them to adopt other profession as soon as possible. They might prepare gur from toddy or sell, it unfermented.

He promised Government help in finding suitable occupation for them.

The meeting decided to request Babu Rajendra Prasad to launch a prohibition campaign.

Mr. D. Goodman, Far-East representative of Twentieth-Century Fox Corporation, who arrived by M. V. "Victoria" on Wednesday.

SIX PERSONS BURIED IN SNOW

KANGRA, Nov. 5.

Six persons have lost their lives due to heavy snowfall in the Telang pass.

It is stated that when snow was falling fourteen men and one woman attempted to cross the pass. All of them were buried in the snow. A party of villagers rushed to their rescue and six of the party were found frozen.

The major part of a large herd of sheep was also washed away by a glacier, the same day.—A. P.

Under instructions from the Home Minister, Bengal, no official (C. I. D.) reporters were sent to attend meetings of the All-India Congress Committee, held in Calcutta recently, and that no C. I. D. reporters were actually present at those meetings.

Mr. Jayasukhlal Acharya, Advocate, Karachi (a Nagar Gujrati Brahmin) and Shrimati R. Rajani Devi (Andhra) sister of Mr. D. L. Ananda Rao, Seva Samiti Scout Commissioner, whose wedding was celebrated at Allahabad recently.

Mahatma Feels Better, Blood Pressure Becoming Normal

Interview With Bengal Governor On Tuesday

CALCUTTA: Nov. 5.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" understands that the Gandhi-Anderson interview in connexion with the question of the release of detenus and political prisoners will now take place on November 9 instead of on November 11, and that Mahatma Gandhi will leave for Wardha the same evening.

The Governor of Bengal is arriving in Calcutta on Nov. 9.

Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Finance Minister, Bengal, who has come down from Darjeeling, had another interview with Gandhiji yesterday, when, it is understood, details about the proposed interview and the change in date of the interview were fixed.

Gandhiji is feeling better, complete rest having brought his blood-pressure to normal.

Mr. M. S. Aney, who came here to attend the A.I.C.C. meeting is laid up with a slight attack of influenza and is under the treatment of Dr. B. C. Roy.—A.P.

RELEASED POLITICAL PRISONERS

Letter To Mahatma Gandhi

PATNA, (By Mail.)

Bishwanath P. Mathur and Kesho Prasad Singh, two political prisoners repatriated from the Andamans and released by the local Government in a letter to Mahatma Gandhi state that they were among those who went on hunger-strike, and deplore the delay being caused in liberating the other prisoners when the hunger-strike has been suspended. They also deplore the attitude of the Bengal Ministry in this connection "The political prisoners," they say, "need your help for solving this problem and we have every hope that your endeavour in the matter will surely avert any further hunger-strike and solve it happily without any risk or loss of life."—A. P.

Bengal Professor's Useful Invention

Apparatus For Generation Of Cheap Oxygen Will Prove Boon To Medical Profession

MYMENSINGH: Nov. 4.

Mr. Rabindranath Guha, Professor of Chemistry, Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh, gave a demonstrations yesterday of the working of his newly invented apparatus for the generation of oxygen before a large gathering of respectable citizens of the town.

Within five minutes the container of the gas became inflated and oxygen for one day's course for a man was generated. Prof. Guha explained how with less than two annas this was possible, though the cost of generating similar quantity of oxygen by the process now in vogue is Rs. 5 in the minimum.

Medical men are of opinion that this contrivance of Prof. Guha will be a boon to the medical profession and the suffering public, and oxygen will now be available to the poor and to the remotest village of the country. The apparatus will cost almost half of those now available in the market.—United Press.

Mysore Dewan Denies Repressive Policy

"Grossly Exaggerated And False Accounts Circulated"

SJT. BALVANTRAY MEHTA'S REJOINDER TO SIR MIRZA'S REFUTATION

Sjt. Balvantray Mehta, the General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference, has issued the following Statement on the Mysore situation. He also releases the reply from the Mysore Government to his earnest appeal for a rapprochement with the Congress authorities:—

The following is Mysore Government's reply:

"I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram to the Diwan, dated the 26th, suggesting that Mr. Nariman's good offices should be utilised, and to say that the Government of Mysore are well able to manage their own affairs and do not stand in need of the services of anyone from outside.

I am also to request you not to believe the grossly exaggerated and false accounts that have been circulated by interested people in order to create an impression outside the State that there is repression in Mysore. There is no more repression here than there is in British India.

GOVT'S. POSITION UNASSAILABLE.

I enclose a dozen copies of the Dewan's concluding speech to the Representative Assembly delivered a few days ago, which contains an answer to the various allegations made against the Government. I shall be obliged if you will kindly distribute them among your friends.

May I also send you a few copies of the Statement issued by certain prominent citizens of Bangalore in regard to the recent disturbance, also a copy of the Government's Communique on the same subject?

All these will, I hope, prove to you that the position of the Government of Mysore is morally unassailable and they feel sure that their attitude in regard to recent political activities in the State, especially those inspired and encouraged by outside agencies, will be more than justified when the facts become better known."

The following statement issued by the General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference in reply to Mysore Government's reply:—

FORCES OF NATIONALISM CHALLENGED.

The reply unnecessarily emphasises the strength of the Mysore bureaucracy and harps upon the jarring note of 'outsiders.'

One can understand our foreign rulers' anxiety to divide us into various water-tight compartments. Being foreigners themselves, they insisted during the days of the Freedom Movement to turn out the workers from States from British India as 'Outsiders' and 'Foreigners.'

The cue was taken up by Princes and Princelings like Bikaner and Miraj. It was left to Sir Mirza Ismail to take up the cry and throw out a challenge to the forces of nationalism in India in the name of the State Flag and State nationalism, of course a contradiction in terms.

It is really amazing to read the Diwan's plea of there being no repression in the State of Mysore. In view of the various incidents of the last few days, as also in view of the various orders now in force in the State, it takes one's breath away to hear from Sir Mirza that there is no repression in the State which is being administered by him for the last several years.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S BOLD STAND.

I welcome the Resolution of the A.I.C.C. supporting the cause of the Mysore People in their fight for their birth-right. It is a happy departure from the old routine and sends a cheer of hope to the People of the States.

I congratulate the members of the A.I.C.C. on their bold stand on this unique occasion. The Congress has called upon the People of India, including those from the States, to support the People of Mysore in their legitimate fight.

I hope, the appeal, coming as it does from our National Parliament, will not fail to evoke a hearty response from all parts of India. I also cherish a hope that the arrogant slight that the Diwan of Mysore has thought fit to bestow upon our dear hallowed national flag will be taken up by all Congressmen in right earnest and will compel the authorities of the State to come to terms with the Congress and with the local People. The popular demands for responsible Government and for the sanctity of the primary rights of citizenship are bound to be reinforced at this juncture where the menace of impending Federation is threatening the country.

ANDAMAN PRISONER INTERNED

Sudhindra Chandra Dam

MYMENSINGH, Nov. 5.

Sudhindra Chandra Dam, who was convicted in the Sealdah Dacoity Case and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment in 1931 and who was later transported to the Andamans, has been released from the Mymensingh Jail, where he was last lodged.

Before his release he was served with an order of internment in the country home of his parents at Charmadhua.

S. C. Dam went on hunger-strike along with other prisoners in the Andamans and his father was informed that the condition of his son had taken a serious turn.

A rumour of his death, which was contradicted by the Government, gave rise to a heated discussion in the recent session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Congress Party, with his followers, staging a walk-out on this issue.—A. P.

Lahore Faction Fight Casualties

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

One person was killed and more than half a dozen were wounded as the result of firing by a party of villagers at a member of their rival faction at Jodhu Lahore District.

The parties came to blows last night, as the result of which one man was seriously injured. While the injured man was being attended to the other party opened fire, wounding eight persons. The man, who had been injured was riddled with 75 pellets. He was rushed to the Lahore hospital, where he died this evening. A police force has been despatched to the village.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"THE BLACK"*

LISTEN, MORLAKE, I KNOW WHAT HAPPENED -- YOU WERE FRAMED -- SLONE AND SHASTA WORK FOR HAMON--- WHY DID HAMON FRAME YOU?
FOR THE TENTH TIME, INSPECTOR ---YOU'RE TALKING NONSENSE ----
I CAN'T GET A WORD OUT OF HIM, DONAVAN-- HE ADMITS HE'S THE BLACK--AND THAT'S ALL---
HAMON, SLONE AND SHASTA ARE BEING WATCHED-- MAYBE THAT'LL SHOW SOME RESULTS---
SEE THIS, SHASTA?--- IT'S HAMON'S SECRET---AN' IT'S GONNA GIVE US AN EASY LIFE FROM NOW ON---
IF HAMON LETS YOU LIVE, SLONE!
YOU ARE HERE AT LAST, ASSIM---THERE IS A MAN YOU MUST REMOVE FOR ME! CAN YOU DO IT?
SAHIB HAMON, NOT FOR NOTHING AM I NAMED ASSIM THE ASSASSIN!
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